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Lillian Carter, the president's mother, tries to pin a Carter-Mondale medal yesterday on her son's political opponent Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California in Portland, Maine. Both were seeking the support of the Democrats in the primary that President Carter won. Gov. Brown finished third.

Carter Wins Primary in Maine, But Kennedy Is a Close Second

By David S. Broder

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 11 (WP) — President Carter won his second victory of the year over Sen. Edward Kennedy last night, but the margin in the Maine town caucus was so small enough to suggest that the fight for the Democratic presidential nomination is not quite over.

With 89 percent of the delegates to the state Democratic convention chosen by a number of voters five times the size of the 1976 turnout, Mr. Carter had a lead of 6 percentage points, far from the 22-point margin by which he defeated Sen. Kennedy last month in Iowa.

Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California, making his first serious run for the year, finished in a surprising third place.

Official returns gave President Carter 877 delegates (45 percent), Mr. Kennedy 752 delegates (39 percent) and Gov. Brown 224 delegates (12 percent). Seventy-four delegates (8 percent) were uncommitted.

Those percentages will determine the allocation of the 22 Maine delegates to the national nominating convention.

In actual votes, President Carter's margin over Sen. Kennedy was about the same as indicated by the delegate allocation. The official numbers showed Mr. Carter with 13,660 votes (45 percent), Sen. Kennedy with 12,041 (39 percent), and Gov. Brown with 4,404 (14 percent). Uncommitted delegates got 502 votes (2 percent).

Gov. Joseph Brennan of Maine, Sen. Kennedy's chief backer in the state, said that it was a "great victory" for the senator because Mr. Carter "failed to win a majority of either the popular vote or the delegate vote."

But White House Press secretary Jody Powell said: "We won in New England, and that's the bottom line." He said that the Massachusetts senator's defeat in his own region would have to be considered a major setback for Sen. Kennedy.

"If he can't win here, where he has an unlimited ability to put in resources and people and he has the field to himself, with the president locked in the White House, then where can he win?" Mr. Powell asked.

In Washington, Mr. Carter's campaign manager, Robert Strauss, said, "This is a good solid win." Mr. Strauss said he had talked to President Carter, who was at Camp David, Md., and said that the president was extremely pleased by the results.

Actually, both sides had reason for satisfaction. Mr. Carter was an underdog in Maine when Sen. Kennedy entered the race last fall. Sen. Kennedy said after his big loss in Iowa that he had to win both the Maine caucuses and the Feb. 26 U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is to meet Mr. Genscher in Bonn on Feb. 19. But reported plans for other West European foreign ministers to join in the talks collapsed after France's announcement last week.

In a statement yesterday, Mr. Genscher said: "The prospects for arms limitation talks proposed in December, 1979, the prospects for an avoidance of a return to the cold war, will improve through solidarity with the U.S., not the reverse."

In today's statement, he said: "Those who wish to secure peace and who wish to come through the crisis must make clear above all else that every attempt to separate Europe and the United States will fail."

Mr. Genscher also brought West Germany closer to outright support of the U.S. call to boycott the Olympic Games in Moscow this summer if Soviet troops remained in Afghanistan.

He praised the stand taken by a senior West German sporting official, Willi Weyer, who said in a newspaper interview yesterday that the postponement of the Moscow Olympics was the only answer.

"He considers the significance of the Olympic Games not to be compatible with the situation in Afghanistan," Mr. Genscher said. "It is to be hoped that this attitude will prevail among representatives on the International Olympic Committee."

Rebels Worry Afghan Rulers

The Afghan government statement was issued at the end of a five-day visit to Kabul by a special envoy of Premier Indira Gandhi of India, but it was clearly aimed at Pakistan and Iran.

The Afghan government has been particularly worried by rebel activity.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Afghans Call On Pakistan For Talks

KABUL, Feb. 11 (Reuters) — The Soviet-backed Afghan government today called for peace talks with Pakistan and said that it was seeking friendly relations with all neighboring countries.

A government statement said that it wished to solve its problems with Pakistan through peaceful and amicable negotiations, provided Pakistan adopted a more responsible attitude toward Afghanistan.

"The Afghan government wishes to continue its all-sided efforts of maintaining friendly relations with all peace-loving countries, particularly neighbors like the Soviet Union, India, Pakistan and Iran," the statement said.

Western Unity Urged

Meanwhile, West Germany appealed for West European solidarity with the United States today to counter tensions caused by the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Following France's opposition to a planned five-nation meeting of West European foreign ministers and the United States to discuss the Afghan situation, the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, emphasized the need for a common Western stand.

Mr. Genscher, in a statement to the press, said that the overall strategy by the West was "the necessary response to events in Afghanistan."

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Babrak Karmal

Iranian Agency Discounts Quotation Bani-Sadr Is Reported To Ease Hostage Terms

From Agency Dispatches

PARIS, Feb. 11 — President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr of Iran was quoted today as saying that his government no longer demanded extradition of the deposed shah before the release of the American hostages, who are now in their 100th day of captivity. He said the release could come "perhaps even in the coming days."

But Paris, the official Iranian news agency, said that he was misquoted in the interview in the French newspaper Le Monde. It did not elaborate on the alleged misquotation.

Le Monde quoted Mr. Bani-Sadr as saying that release of the hostages could come if the U.S. government acknowledged what he said were its past crimes in Iran and recognized his government's "right to obtain the extradition of the shah and the restitution of his fortune."

He said that Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini would have to "ratify" the position. There was no indication that Mr. Bani-Sadr had the backing of the Islamic militants who have been holding the hostages since Nov. 4.

Asked if the hostages might be removed in the interim from the guard of the Islamic militants and entrusted to Iranian officials, Mr. Bani-Sadr was quoted as saying "It is a possibility I envisage for the coming days." But he had not received permission from the Revolutionary Council he heads, the newspaper said.

Tribunal Approval

Mr. Bani-Sadr said he had received council approval for his proposal that a tribunal to investigate U.S. actions in Iran be combined with an international commission to investigate the shah's rule, the newspaper said. It quoted him as saying that the proposal was now before Ayatollah Khomeini and that Mr. Bani-Sadr hoped for a response in two days. The idea for an international commission was proposed by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

At the United Nations in New York, UN spokesman Rudolf Stauder said that Mr. Waldheim's negotiations for the release of the hostages "are at a very sensitive stage" and that the secretary-general would not comment on the newspaper report.

The United States will not declare its guilt in advance to win release of the hostages, State Department spokesman Hoddin Carter 3d said today in Washington. Mr. Carter described Mr. Bani-Sadr's statements as interesting, but said that there would be no State Department comment until the full text of the Bani-Sadr interview was seen.

"I am ruling out the United States declaring its guilt to any crimes, specified or unspecified," Mr. Carter said. "We have also said that we would be willing and anxious to discuss the differences between us."

Policy Shift Seen

The two statements, when put together, appear to be a new expression of U.S. policy: that the United States would be willing to take part in a tribunal investigating the Iranian charges against the United States and the deposed shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, but that



Abolhassan Bani-Sadr

the United States would not be willing to start that process by declaring its guilt in a deal for the release of the hostages.

A spokesman for the Muslim militants holding the estimated 50 hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran said today that they would free or hand over their captives to authorities if ordered to do so by Ayatollah Khomeini. But he said they did not expect the ayatollah to give such an order because in "one of his speeches he said the United States must not expect us to retreat one step. They must give us the shah and his wealth."

He added that when the ayatollah's son, Hojatollah Ahmad Khomeini, visited the embassy last Friday, he told the students to maintain their position and not to change it until the shah, who is in Panama, was extradited.

Advice to Brezhnev

On the subject of reports of Soviet troop movements near the Iranian border, Mr. Bani-Sadr was quoted by Le Monde: "I don't know if this measure is linked to the situation in Afghanistan or if it constitutes pressure on the Iranian government."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Helped Deport 50,000 French Jews

COLOGNE, Feb. 11 (NYT) — A West German court, closing what is likely to be one of the country's last major war crimes trials, today found three former members of the Nazi SS elite guilty of occupying France. A six-year sentence was given to each of the defendants, who had helped deport 50,000 Jews from occupied France to Auschwitz.

Stressing that the three defendants "completely and fully understood" that they were sending the Jews to their deaths, and not to work camps as their defense attorneys argued, Judge Heinz Fassbender read the verdict and sentences while the three one-time Nazi functionaries bowed their heads.

The longest term, 12 years, was received by Herbert Hagen, 66, who was chief of the SS information service's Jewish section and commander of the Nazi police force in the Atlantic region of France.

A 10-year sentence was given Kurt Lischka, 70, the former chief of the Nazi security police in occupied France. A six-year sentence was given Ernst Heinrichsohn, 59, a former SS member.

Resigns After Verdict

The prosecution had asked for terms of 12 years for Hagen and Lischka and five years for Heinrichsohn. He resigned from his office as mayor of the Bavarian town of Burgstadt and gave up his membership in the Christian Social Union, the Bavarian wing of the Christian Democratic Party, after the verdict was announced.

The judge described the men as "not coming from the first row of the final solution people," but as participants in the process whose claims of not knowing of the fate of the Jews were "more than astonishing."

In explaining the sentences, the judge described Hagen as a Nazi intellectual who had influenced Heinrichsohn and a young generation of Germans. Heinrichsohn was described as a subordinate, but one depicted in testimony as being particularly brutal to children. Lischka, as a lawyer, the judge said, fully understood the implications of his actions, although he was said not to have played the central role in the deportation of Jews from France.

"I'm very satisfied with the verdict and very gratified about the way the case was handled by the court," said Serge Klarsfeld, a French lawyer, who led a campaign (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

3 Ex-Nazis Imprisoned for War Crimes

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"I'm very satisfied with the verdict and very gratified about the way the case was handled by the court," said Serge Klarsfeld, a French lawyer, who led a campaign (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Tito's Doctors Say His Heart Is Weakening

BELGRADE, Feb. 11 (AP) — President Tito is showing signs of heart weakness, his doctors reported today.

The 87-year-old Yugoslav leader, whose left leg was amputated on Jan. 20, had issued a bulletin yesterday saying he had developed digestive and kidney problems. This contrasted with earlier optimistic medical reports on his recovery from the two major leg operations he underwent last month.

The new bulletin repeated the references to kidney trouble but did not mention digestive difficulty.

It said that doctors had noted "certain signs of heart weakness" and added that necessary medical steps were being taken.

The bulletin was carried by the Tanjug news agency in the evening, well after the noon when medical reports on Marshal Tito usually are issued.

4 Killed, 6 Hurt

PALESTINIANS SHELL VILLAGE OF S. LEBANON CHRISTIANS

JERUSALEM, Feb. 11 (WP) — The Christian Phalangist enclave in southern Lebanon erupted today in heavy fighting as Palestinian guerrillas entrenched in the Crusader castle at Beaufort blanketed a small Christian Lebanese village with an artillery barrage, killing four persons and wounding six.

The casualties were the worst in southern Lebanon in more than a year. Christian militias commanded by Maj. Saad Haddad responded with heavy shelling on Beaufort and the coastal city of Tyre, and expectations of some kind of involvement by Israeli armed forces if the fighting continues at the current pace.

The artillery duels, which began shortly before dawn and continued through midday, shattered the relative calm that has prevailed in southern Lebanon for several weeks.

However, southern Lebanon has been tense during the on-and-off redeployment of Syrian troops from Beirut and other coastal regions in the north to positions along the eastern border. The withdrawal of the Syrian forces, which appeared to be suspended amidst warnings by Lebanese officials that a resumption of the civil war was imminent, raised fears in Israel that the Palestine Liberation Organization would escalate attacks in the south.

Today's fighting began when the PLO fired from Beaufort on Dir Mimas, a small Christian village near Qlaia, several miles north of the Israeli border. Military officials said that 101mm and 122mm cannon, mortars and heavy machine guns were fired on Dir Mimas and Ramat Arnoun, further to the north.

Dir Mimas, with a population of 1,500, is in a valley directly beneath Beaufort Castle, a heavily fortified position atop a steep hill overlooking the Mediterranean coast and the Syrian border. The shelling was the heaviest since the PLO fired 700 rounds of artillery shells on Dir Mimas in a 24-hour period on Oct. 20. Guerrillas also reportedly infiltrated the village before dawn and planted explosives alongside two houses, killing a Lebanese man and a girl.

Maj. Haddad, whose Israeli-supported militia controls a buffer 5 miles deep and 60 miles along the border from the Mediterranean to the foothills of Mt. Hermon, issued an urgent appeal on the Voice of Israel radio for support by the Israeli Army. "We can't afford this kind of loss of our population," Maj. Haddad said. "I call upon the international conscience to inter-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Portugal Flights Curbed

LISBON, Feb. 11 (Reuters) — A four-day strike by Portugal's air traffic controllers today paralyzed international flights, but services to the Atlantic islands of Madeira and the Azores were unaffected.

Peace Movement Leaders Split in Dispute in Ulster

BELFAST, Feb. 11 (UPI) — The northern Ireland peace movement, united to heal divisiveness, has split in a confrontation involving the two women who led it for most four years and shared the 76 Nobel Peace Prize.

Betty Williams, 36, who with Mairead Corrigan, 35, founded the movement in 1976, resigned last evening. There were indications she and the group's chairman, former Unionist politician Peter MacLachlan, might set up a splinter group. Mr. MacLachlan also resigned.

Mrs. Williams' resignation reportedly followed criticism of her by Mr. MacLachlan by Ciaran McKewin, a journalist who was considered the ideological leader of the group. It is believed that at a meeting of the executive committee, followed months of tensions over policies, personalities and finances, and was centered on McKewin's and Mrs. Corrigan's support for granting the sup's special category status to provisional Irish Republican Army prisoners who are demanding political prisoners' rights in Ulster jails, according to members at the meeting.

Mr. McKewin has taken over the peace group.

Miss Corrigan's resignation may be financial problems for the movement because the headquarters was bought with £200,000 (60,000 dollars) subscribed personally to by Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Williams' people of Norway and referred to the group in 1976. The money is in a separate fund known as the Peace People Trust, which is administered by Mr. McKewin.

Last month, Miss Corrigan's sister, Ann McGuire, committed suicide in her home in Belfast, depressed over the deaths of her three

2 Policemen Killed by Mine

BELFAST, Feb. 11 (AP) — Two Northern Irish police officers patrolling the border with the Irish Republic died in a land mine explosion today, police reported. No group claimed responsibility.

Police said that the officers were traveling by car between the villages of Roslea and Lisnaskea in County Fermanagh, 70 miles southwest, when terrorists exploded the mine buried in the road.

The explosion occurred at about 10:30 a.m. The two officers, 34 and 36, were killed instantly. A third officer, 32, was injured and taken to a hospital.

The explosion occurred on the border between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. The border is heavily mined and there have been several other incidents in the area.

The police are investigating the explosion and have set up a roadblock at the site. They are looking for anyone who was in the area at the time of the explosion.

U.S. Not Expecting Large-Scale Allied Military Support in Gulf

By Michael Gledhill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (WP) — If the United States and the Soviet Union were poised in the Gulf on the brink of military confrontation, would troops and ships of U.S. allies be there alongside American forces?

Although the question is simple, the answer is complicated, because U.S. planners do not want to weaken the defense of Western Europe, where most of the NATO forces face the great bulk of Soviet-led Warsaw Pact armies across the West German border.

Many planners believe that a U.S.-Soviet confrontation in the Gulf could quickly spread to Europe.

From interviews with White House, State Department and Pentagon officials, it seems probable that the United States does not expect any large-scale military support in the Gulf from Western Europe, and none from Japan, whose forces are too small and too far away.

Rather, the United States wants its allies to improve their own defense and mobilization readiness in Europe, a move that could free additional U.S. forces — basically those held in reserve in the United States — for action in the Gulf.

Would Need Help

Thus far, contacts with the allies have been aimed at securing access routes, overflight rights and bases on the Indian Ocean.

But if the United States is going to fight, it will need real help, mostly in the form of naval forces, especially in the Persian Gulf.

Senior-level officials suggested that a policy was emerging to bring more pressure on U.S. allies.

Despite months of turmoil in the area, the issue of whether only U.S. troops should fight for Western Europe, and none from Japan, whose forces are too small and too far away.

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From left, Ernst Heinrichsohn, Kurt Lischka and Herbert Hagen are shown before they were sentenced to prison for sending 50,000 French Jews to the Auschwitz concentration camp.

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At Full IOC Meeting

U.S. Olympic Panel States Case for Changing Games

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 11 (AP) — Robert Kane, president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, went before the International Olympic Committee today to present the U.S. case for moving, canceling or boycotting this year's Summer Games in Moscow.

The meeting was closed, and no official statement was issued immediately. But IOC sources said that Mr. Kane and Col. Don Miller, executive director of the USOC, answered questions for an hour.

Mr. Kane explained that he was putting forward the feelings of the United States as well as those of President Carter, who has called for the Olympics to be moved or canceled if Soviet troops are not withdrawn from Afghanistan by Feb. 20.

The two Americans had to answer some critical questions. Sources said that Mr. Kane handled the questions well and that the session was dignified.

No Response

An IOC member asked Mr. Kane: "What have you done to educate the American public about the meaning of the Olympic Games?"

Mr. Kane said nothing in reply, sources said.

Before Mr. Kane and Col. Miller went into the meeting, some members proposed that the IOC defer a decision about the Games and call a special session in two or three months in the hope that the world situation will have changed.

South American members and some from Europe spoke in favor of

the idea. But those at the meeting agreed to reach a decision before the meeting ended.

Lord Killam, president of the IOC, has insisted that the Games cannot be taken away from Moscow or canceled. He appeared to have the support of most of the IOC, but some members had doubts about making a final decision.

The IOC is meeting before the Winter Games, which start Wednesday.

U.S. Backs IOC on Taiwan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UPI) — The United States today intervened in a New York State Supreme Court case, opposing the admission of Taiwanese athletes to the Winter Olympics.

The "statement of interest" outlining the U.S. government view was presented to the New York State Supreme Court, which is hearing the case of Liang Ren-guey, a Taiwanese athlete who has sued to be admitted to the Games as a representative of his country.

The U.S. statement supports the International Olympic Committee's right to determine who will be eligible to compete.

The court paper said: "The United States has a substantial foreign policy interest in maintaining its ability to host international sporting events such as the Olympic Games in a manner consistent with decisions reached by the international bodies managing those events."

The statement argued that any U.S. court intervention in the Olympic rules of admission "calls into question the ability of the United States to host other international sporting events."

The U.S. statement opposed a decision by a lower New York court, which ruled that to bar the Taiwanese representatives was unreasonable discrimination. The IOC had ruled that the Taiwanese athletes could participate, but only if their national emblem, flag and anthem were not used by the athletes.

The U.S. government view, as laid out in the statement, said that such discrimination was reasonable, in part, "because the vast majority of countries in the world, including the United States, recognize the People's Republic of China as the sole government of China."

Afghans Call for Pakistan Peace Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

ty along its eastern border with Pakistan since the Dec. 27 coup that brought President Babrak Karmal to power. The rebels are reported to have sanctuaries in Pakistan and hundreds of thousands of Afghan refugees have taken shelter in Pakistan.

The statement, considered to be one of the most important since Mr. Karmal's government came to power.

Belgian Air Unit Faces Grounding

BRUSSELS, Feb. 11 (AP) — A tight budget and rising fuel prices are threatening to ground the Belgian Air Force for the last four months of this year, a senior officer has warned.

"Unless there is a change in our financial situation, all our planes

Kenyan Leader in Bonn

BONN, Feb. 11 (AP) — President Karl Carstens greeted Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi today at the start of the African leader's five-day visit to West Germany.



Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, third from right, joins Ahmad Khomeini, son of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, to his right, and President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr at a parade in Tehran yesterday marking the anniversary of the fall of the last premier appointed by the deposed shah.

Bani-Sadr Is Said to Ease Hostage Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment. In any case, I have sent to Mr. Bani-Sadr (Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev) — by means of a friendly country — a piece of advice: Pull your troops out of Afghanistan as soon as possible; otherwise you will lose all credit in the eyes of the Iranians.

"My fellow citizens wanted to forget the past complicity of the Russians, notably in not opposing the coup d'etat of the CIA which permitted, in 1953, the re-establishment of the shah on his throne. Iranians, in the course of the revolution, designated the United States as their No. 1 enemy. But since the occupation of Afghanistan, they have been worrying about Russian expansionism. They are wondering if the bloody clashes at Gombad-e Kavus (near the Soviet frontier), the concentrations of troops, are not intended in fact to dissuade us from coming to the aid of the Afghan rebels."

Masses of Iranians turned out in a steady rain to celebrate the first anniversary of the Islamic revolution with a parade through Tehran. The crush of the two million persons and the collapse of a grand-

stand injured 50 persons, the state radio said.

Ayatollah Khomeini, 79, did not attend because he is in a hospital recovering from a heart attack. His son read the ayatollah's message to the crowd in Tehran; it did not mention the hostages but said that Iran's struggle must continue against the United States, "this ruthless world-devourer."

The Palestine Liberation Organization leader, Yasser Arafat, joined Mr. Bani-Sadr and Ahmad Khomeini to view the parade, one of several in Iran to mark the forced resignation a year ago of Shahpur Bakhtiari, the last premier appointed by the deposed shah.

Meanwhile, a group of visiting Americans who met yesterday with the militants holding the U.S. Embassy and reported that they had a "good exchange of views." They said they were not allowed to see the hostages.

John Thomas, an American Indian activist who is not a member of the delegation but who is sympathetic to the militants, said he was returning to the United States today with letters and messages from the captives to their families.

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(Continued from Page 1)

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Syrian-Israeli Face-Off Is Seen As Bid to Regain World Focus

By William Branigan

DAMASCUS, Feb. 11 (WP) — Already beset by internal unrest, Syria is doing its best to avoid a confrontation with Israel over plans to redeploy Syrian peacekeeping troops in Lebanon.

A warning by Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman that his country would respond decisively to any Soviet-inspired Syrian provocation has elicited no official response here. According to diplomats here, the Syrian government of President Hafez al-Assad has refrained from placing its armed forces on alert as Israel has done to back up its warning, and no unusual troop movements have been noticed here.

Arousing more concern in the state-controlled Syrian press was a reported assassination attempt Friday on a Moslem clergyman, Sheikh Salah Oulfa, after he delivered a pro-government sermon at a mosque in central Damascus. He was slightly wounded by a gunman. The attack resembled one a week ago in which a clergyman was assassinated as he was leading prayers in a mosque in the northern city of Aleppo. The government has blamed both on the outlawed Moslem Brotherhood, a fundamentalist group that apparently is in the forefront of opposition to Mr. Assad's government.

As has often been the case in recent years, the latest face-off between Israel and Syria seems to reflect more their deep-seated mutual distrust than any real danger of a military offensive by one against the other.

At any time, however, is that the moves that led each side to this juncture evidently stem from a rare identity of views, according to diplomats.

For their own reasons, both Syria and Israel are said to want to refocus on the Middle East some of the international attention that has been lavished lately on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

For the Syrians, the obsession with Afghanistan diverts attention from what Damascus regards as a much more critical problem: the failure of the U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli peace process to solve the Palestinian issue and the continued Israeli occupation of Arab land.

For the Israelis, some diplomats feel, Washington's preoccupation with Afghanistan means a diversion of strategic concerns to the Arab oil states along the Gulf. One result of this has been U.S. efforts to secure base agreements with such Moslem countries as Oman, Somalia and Saudi Arabia.

The Israelis were seen here as trying to regain the spotlight last month when Prime Minister Menachem Begin and the Israeli commander in the north warned that Syria was preparing for an attack and put some troops on alert.

This suspicious Syrian interpretation as an Israeli attempt to mask plans for an attack of their own. Damascus cited the perceived threat among reasons for the redeploy-

ment two weeks ago of about 2,000 Syrian troops from the southern Lebanese Mediterranean coast between Beirut and Zahran to new positions nearer Syria in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

The new positions are in a corridor that might be used in an Israeli attack on Syria, and vice versa.

A Syrian threat to withdraw another 5,000 of its peacekeeping troops from Beirut, risking a renewal of clashes among the factions that fought in the 1975-1976 Lebanese civil war, was also partly attributed to fears of an Israeli attack.

"Shock Treatment"

However, the Syrian motives and intentions in threatening to pull their Beirut troops back to Bekaa appear to be more complex. A major factor, a diplomat said, is a Syrian desire to administer "shock treatment" to both the Lebanese government and the Palestine Liberation Organization. Both have be-

come a bit too unruly for Syrian taste lately and they are worried about the consequences of Syrian withdrawal.

Another consideration for Syria is that its troops stationed in Beirut have been softened and demoralized by tedious checkpoint and police duties. In addition, Damascus is said to worry about the corrupting effect of Beirut, as officers and soldiers succumb to the temptation to steal cars and otherwise profit by their assignments.

Although there have been signs of a thinning out of Syrian troops in Beirut, and more visible use of the Syrian-controlled Palestine Liberation Army — Damascus has yet to make good its threat to withdraw from the Lebanese capital. Officially, the delay has come in response to pleas by Lebanon and PLO leader Yasser Arafat. But some observers believe the Syrians can accomplish their shock treatments without actually pulling out.

Turkish Leftists, Police Clash in Izmir; 70 Held

IZMIR, Turkey, Feb. 11 (UPI) — Leftist militants bombed the Izmir headquarters of the ruling Justice Party today and skirmished with police in the streets of this Aegean port.

Meanwhile, a policeman injured in rioting yesterday died today. In Ankara, students from the Middle East Technical University, many shouting support for an illegal group called The Revolutionary Path, demonstrated in favor of the Izmir rioters. Police said that two students had been injured and more than 70 arrested.

Prime Minister Demirel called the rioters "bandits" and warned that those who "aim to turn Turkey into another Korea, Afghanistan or Cuba will suffer."

At the Izmir offices of Mr. Demirel's Justice Party, three masked militants stormed inside and ordered a dozen officials to leave at gunpoint, police said.

The intruders hurled several bombs inside the building and hung a poster outside that called the party "the enemy of the workers and the exploiters." Party officials said the explosions had caused extensive damage but no injuries.

Police sources said the banned Turkish Communist Party, operating from Berlin, and other leftist groups were responsible.

Izmir, the only Turkish city not under martial law, flickered with violence after hundreds of poor people demonstrated violently throughout its slums yesterday in support of the leftist militants.

Militants today blocked the route to the airport by building barricades and burning automobile tires, witnesses said. The Anatolian News Agency reported flashes of violence between rioters and police in two slum districts.

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Begin Vows to Resist U.S. 'Appeasement'

JERUSALEM, Feb. 11 (AP) — Prime Minister Begin said today that Israel will not be swayed by what he characterized as a policy of U.S. appeasement toward Arabs on the Palestinian issue. In suburban Tel Aviv, a bomb exploded at a bus stop, injuring 15 persons, authorities said.

Mr. Begin, speaking to the American Jewish Committee, said that Israel would make no more concessions to encourage Palestinians to join talks for autonomy in Israeli-occupied territories, and that he vowed to resist "voices which remind us of the '30s" — of appeasing a strong combination of states at the expense of a little country, perhaps sealing its fate."

Referring to statements by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that a resolution of the Palestinian problem would boost U.S. influence with Moslem and Arab states and ease the strategic position against Soviet advances in the Middle East, Mr. Begin cautioned against this approach, "which without any qualification can be called appeasement."

Mr. Begin said, "If anyone asks me whether we can make suggestions to make the autonomy more attractive for them [the Palestinians], then I say: all the attractions and all the encouragement was given to them in the Camp David agreements. We mean sincerely that they will enjoy full autonomy, but we must ensure our security."

—JOHN VINOCUR

U.S. Allies Held Unlikely To Commit Troops to Gulf

(Continued from Page 1)

that it was "our" position, he later acknowledged that it would require allied support to carry out. But there was no evidence that the president consulted the allies beforehand or that there had been any substantive discussions about how this should be accomplished or how much these allies were willing to help.

The United States believes it prudent to assume that the Russians are interested in the Gulf and not just in Afghanistan. Many Europeans, believing that the Russians really began to take over Afghanistan in 1978, have not come to this view. Even some leading American commentators have warned against a U.S. overreaction.

The Europeans, who are more dependent on Middle East oil than are Americans, have more to lose than does the United States if relations with Moscow collapse. Not surprisingly they are not anxious to take any irreversible actions toward the Kremlin. They are worried over Carter administration inconsistency.

Instead, the Europeans talk of a division of labor in which the

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SHORTIE. You can pack a lot of love into a low-cost call

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Polish Congress Opens; Priority Put on Economy

WARSAW, Feb. 11 (AP) — Poland's Communist Party opened its eighth postwar congress today with a call for a two-year campaign to repair the country's battered economy.

Party First Secretary Edward Giersek, speaking to 1,847 delegates in Warsaw's Soviet-built Palace of Culture, called on Poles to "unite in the name of Poland's prosperity."

"For the party there is no more important thing than to improve the living standard of the population," he said. But Mr. Giersek warned Poles, whose economy is one of the most troubled in the Soviet bloc, that they faced more price increases, fuel problems and other difficulties.

Mr. Giersek told party officials they should spend the next two years removing "from the existing system all those elements which make it difficult to realize the targets facing us."

O.J. PERRIN

Joailliers

68, rue du Rhône - Genève

Thatcher Faces Painful Failure Payments Dispute With EEC

By R.W. Apple

DON, Feb. 11 (NYT) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's most important goal for the year in office appears to have slipped from her grasp. Foreign officials said today that her settlement in the fight for a dispute over Britain's contributions to the European Economic Community.

Her failure to win agreement means that the budget must be drawn up on the assumption that Britain will have to spend the entire \$2.2 billion this year. In these circumstances, there is little prospect that taxes can be cut, and none that spending cuts can be made less severe. So the prime minister and her chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, will have to take the political heat not only for an unpalatable budget but also for failing to win the changes they had demanded from the EEC.

In the end, Mrs. Thatcher may well get a reduction of \$1 billion to \$1.5 billion in Britain's net contribution, which will represent a considerable accomplishment. It would look like a triumph had Mrs. Thatcher not insisted for so long, against the advice of some of her

most experienced advisers, that she would not compromise.

In a face-saving agreement, Mrs. Thatcher's continental partners agreed in Dublin to try to find a solution as soon as possible, so that it could be ratified at a special meeting of the EEC heads of government this month. The next regular summit meeting is scheduled in Brussels at the end of next month.

But after a meeting here 10 days ago between Mrs. Thatcher and Italian Premier Francesco Cossiga, British experts on Europe concluded that there would be no meeting this month.

No Agreement
Mr. Cossiga, the current president of the EEC's council of heads of government, has the authority to call the meeting, and he is polling his colleagues on the question.

Sources here and in Brussels say that the poll is a mere formality because there is no agreement in sight.

"I'm a little disappointed that things are going much, much too slowly for my liking," Mrs. Thatcher said at a recent news conference.

"We have lived with this problem for some time. We know how it affects us and how deeply the British people feel about it. I do feel it would be fatal to have an early summit meeting unless we were a long way towards complete agreement."

As far as she could tell, Mrs. Thatcher said after her talks with Mr. Cossiga, agreement was "just a little bit nearer."

Mrs. Thatcher, who was criticized by both her domestic opponents and her European colleagues for the bellicose tactics she employed in Dublin, has sounded somewhat more restrained on the subject in the two months since then. She has softened her tone in a noticeable way, and she no longer talks of rough balance. But she is still insisting, "I can't afford any delays."

She has said that her government has submitted a long list of ideas that would increase EEC spending in Britain. Such measures, along with the \$750-million reduction in British outlays discussed at the last summit, could bring the net British contribution into balance or something approaching it, she said.

Shopping List
Britain's shopping list includes money for roads, urban development, coal mining, the steel and shipbuilding industries, nuclear power and development in Northern Ireland.

But there remains among the Europeans, especially the West Germans and the French, strong resistance to the idea of bailing Britain out, as it is often put. In effect, the West Germans and the French snap, the British, having agreed to terms during the renegotiation of their entry into the community, do not like the way the game is going and want to change the rules.

Much of the difficulty lies with the European agricultural subsidies, which yield few benefits for Britain's small, highly efficient farm sector. It is already approaching bankruptcy, and a solution to the British problem may have to await the reform of the common agricultural policy.

But that presents problems for President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany. Both face elections in the next two years, and both are dependent for much of their support on subsidized farmers.

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Mr. Powell also attributed much of Sen. Kennedy's strength in the cities to students and young voters, many of whom took advantage of Maine's liberal registration laws to enroll as Democrats today at the caucus sites.

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CHICAGO QUINTS — Allen Moeller, 26, left, the father of quintuplets, stands with Dr. Robert Bauer, who delivered the four boys and a girl Saturday at Northwestern Memorial Hospital in Chicago. The babies have respiratory conditions but were reported in stable condition. Moeller's wife, Patricia, 27, had taken a fertility drug. They also have a girl, 2.

Linked to Crime Figure

U.S. Ex-Official Named in Probe

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (NYT) — The Justice Department is investigating allegations that Mario Noto, who retired in September as deputy commissioner of immigration, acted improperly by trying to help lift travel restrictions on Carlos Marcello of New Orleans, a reputed leader of organized crime who is under a federal deportation order.

According to law-enforcement sources, Mr. Noto's alleged role came to light in a federal undercover investigation in the Southwest that has also turned up evidence of wrongdoing by Marcello and a variety of political figures in the region. Thirteen officials have been subpoenaed to appear this week before a federal grand jury in New Orleans.

The sources said they were investigating an allegation that Mr. Noto had been offered, on Marcello's behalf, a guarantee of a push job after he retired as the number-two official of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

Allegations against two other employees of the service have turned up in this and in a similar undercover operation focusing on members of Congress. Despite the wide-ranging nature of the investigations, there is a single thread that runs through them: 36 of the eight members of Congress and all three of the federal officials reported to be under investigation so far are allegedly suspected of some form of immigration fraud. All named so far have denied wrongdoing.

The allegations concerning Marcello and Mr. Noto arose from an investigation initially aimed at corruption in labor union insurance plans that was code-named Brilab, for bribery-labor. That investigation was disclosed Friday, five days after disclosure of the other undercover operation, which concerned political corruption and was code-named Abscam, for Arab scam.

In Abscam, law-enforcement sources say, allegations were developed that members of Congress had taken or agreed to take bribes in return for favors and influence, principally involving immigration problems encountered by a fictitious Arab sheikh. At least 50 other federal undercover investigations are said to be under way.

Marcello, 70, also known as The Little Man, has long been suspected of a leading role in organized crime. He served a brief term at the start of the 1970s for punching an FBI agent. He became a subject of the Brilab inquiry after undercover agents posing as insurance executives began setting up insurance deals. At one point, sources say, an undercover man was working out of Marcello's office.

Brilab chiefly concerned the alleged acceptance of bribes by state and local officials in the Southwest. Abscam dealt in part with allegations that Sen. Harrison Williams Jr., D-N.J., had taken or agreed to take bribes in return for favors and influence, principally involving improper help with immigration problems.

Link to Senator
Before becoming deputy commissioner of immigration, Mr. Noto worked on the staff of the Senate Labor Committee, of which Sen. Williams is chairman. The committee employs the senator's wife Jeanette as a professional staff member.

As the FBI brought the Brilab inquiry to a close during the weekend, FBI agents also questioned Irving Davidson, a Washington public relations executive who is alleged to have helped Marcello try to resolve his immigration problems. In a telephone interview yesterday, Mr. Davidson said he had known Marcello for years and he had tried to help him in his battle with the INS, and Mr. Davidson said that his efforts included several conversations with Mr. Noto, but he denied that either he or Mr. Noto acted improperly. He specifically denied that he had ever offered Mr. Noto, who now practices law in Washington, a job or any other gratuity upon his retirement from the INS, in return for helping Marcello.

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The allegations concerning Marcello and Mr. Noto arose from an investigation initially aimed at corruption in labor union insurance plans that was code-named Brilab, for bribery-labor. That investigation was disclosed Friday, five days after disclosure of the other undercover operation, which concerned political corruption and was code-named Abscam, for Arab scam.

In Abscam, law-enforcement sources say, allegations were developed that members of Congress had taken or agreed to take bribes in return for favors and influence, principally involving immigration problems encountered by a fictitious Arab sheikh. At least 50 other federal undercover investigations are said to be under way.

Marcello, 70, also known as The Little Man, has long been suspected of a leading role in organized crime. He served a brief term at the start of the 1970s for punching an FBI agent. He became a subject of the Brilab inquiry after undercover agents posing as insurance executives began setting up insurance deals. At one point, sources say, an undercover man was working out of Marcello's office.

Brilab chiefly concerned the alleged acceptance of bribes by state and local officials in the Southwest. Abscam dealt in part with allegations that Sen. Harrison Williams Jr., D-N.J., had taken or agreed to take bribes in return for favors and influence, principally involving improper help with immigration problems.

Link to Senator
Before becoming deputy commissioner of immigration, Mr. Noto worked on the staff of the Senate Labor Committee, of which Sen. Williams is chairman. The committee employs the senator's wife Jeanette as a professional staff member.

As the FBI brought the Brilab inquiry to a close during the weekend, FBI agents also questioned Irving Davidson, a Washington public relations executive who is alleged to have helped Marcello try to resolve his immigration problems. In a telephone interview yesterday, Mr. Davidson said he had known Marcello for years and he had tried to help him in his battle with the INS, and Mr. Davidson said that his efforts included several conversations with Mr. Noto, but he denied that either he or Mr. Noto acted improperly. He specifically denied that he had ever offered Mr. Noto, who now practices law in Washington, a job or any other gratuity upon his retirement from the INS, in return for helping Marcello.

The government first attempted to deport Marcello in 1953 as an undesirable alien. In 1961, after much legal skirmishing, he was arrested by U.S. immigration officials in New Orleans and hustled aboard a plane to Guatemala. The American Civil Liberties Union, noting that he had been prevented from notifying his family of his deportation, accused the INS of totalitarian tactics.

Marcello later re-entered the United States from Guatemala illegally and became the subject of a second deportation proceeding that continues. His movements have been subject to legal restrictions by the INS. Mr. Davidson said it was these limitations that he had tried to have lifted.

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Drug Extracted From Wormwood

Chinese Find Ancient Cure Effective Against Malaria

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT) — Chinese researchers have extracted from an Asian wormwood a drug which they say is effective against malaria, including those strains of the disease that have become resistant to conventional treatment.

The source of the new drug is an herb that has been used medicinally in China for 2,000 years. The extract is being tested as a substitute for chloroquine, which was developed in the United States during World War II. It was highly effective until malaria parasites resistant to it and its derivatives began to appear in the 1960s. At the same time, anopheles mosquitoes, which harbor and transmit the disease, became resistant to insecticides, notably DDT.

Consequently, malaria has again become a scourge in the developing world. Probably more than a million people die of it each year.

The December issue of the Chinese Medical Journal describes tests in which 2,099 malaria patients were given various preparations of the new drug. In general, the drug was reported to act more quickly than chloroquine, but the recurrence rate, after the parasites had seemingly vanished from the blood, was higher.

Last fall, representatives of the World Health Organization, visiting Shanghai, were given samples of the drug for testing. They have been distributed to various laboratories, but results are not yet available.

Tests are planned at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research in Washington, where Dr. Craig Canfield, director of the Division of Experimental Therapeutics, termed the discovery an important finding that offers an entirely new class of drugs for experimental malaria

treatment. Malaria parasites do not seem to develop a resistance to the drug, he added.

The research in China was carried out jointly by nine institutes. The herb from which the drug was obtained is known in China as qinghao, and the active extract has been named qinghaosu. Medicinal use of the herb was described several years ago in "52 Prescriptions," a document whose discovery in a Han Dynasty tomb was reported in 1975. In A.D. 341, its use against malaria was recorded in a handbook for emergencies, according to the Chinese Medical Journal's account.

Forms of Malaria
The two forms of malaria of primary concern are caused by the Plasmodium vivax and Plasmodium falciparum parasites. The latter is often fatal. In the tests, 1,511 cases of Plasmodium vivax and 558 of Plasmodium falciparum infection were treated. "All patients were clinically cured," according to the report.

In a number of cases, however, particularly where the drug had been given by mouth instead of injection into muscle, the disease returned. Recurrence after injection ranged from 10 to 30 percent.

Link to Senator
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Gov. Brown

New Rhodesia Miracle Needed

Miracles, it seems, beget the need for further miracles. Lord Carrington produced the first — a constitution and cease-fire for Rhodesia. It remains to be seen whether Lord Soames can bring off the second — relatively peaceful elections. His performance to date has been good. But political violence continues and if Robert Mugabe, Joshua Nkomo or the Rev. Abel Muzorewa fail to survive until black voters go to the polls at the end of this month, the resumption of civil war seems inevitable. Mugabe has escaped assassination attempts twice in a week and there have been a dozen attempts on candidates' lives since campaigning began. Lord Soames has performed admirably in keeping the lid on, but there is no way the tiny Commonwealth force he commands can prevent terrorist incidents.

Under the British governor, terrorist killings have been reduced from roughly 400 a week to a rate of about 20. He has talked South African troops out of Rhodesia, thereby removing a highly disruptive presence, and he appears to have persuaded most Rhodesian whites, including those in charge of the police and armed forces, that he is running the best game in town. Lord Soames has also banned from campaigning — but not from the ballot — a principal lieutenant of Mugabe who has threatened that civil war would break out again if Mugabe's party was not elected. But he has not been able to prevent voter intimidation, which is reported to

be widespread. Each party has its goons out in the boondocks warning potential voters of the nasty consequences if the opposition wins. And there are still an unknown number of guerrilla fighters — most from Mugabe's organization — still in the bush.

The toughest question for Lord Soames is the one still to come — who gets to form a government if, as seems almost certain, no clear winner emerges from the election. No matter which candidate Lord Soames chooses, there are going to be tens of thousands of armed and unhappy guerrillas with nothing to prevent them from venting their anger on their opponents as well as on Lord Soames's lightly armed contingent of Commonwealth soldiers and the handful of civil servants he brought along to administer the election. There is no time to forge a new disciplined army out of the disparate guerrilla forces and the existing Rhodesian Army, so Lord Soames would seem well-advised to lay plans for a quick and well-protected getaway.

It is worth remembering, of course, that virtually no one — including this newspaper — gave Lord Carrington much of a chance to succeed at Lancaster House. There may be no limit to what a determined peer can do under pressure. But if Lord Soames is to be successful, a third miracle will be required. It entails the transmigration of enemies into friends, or at least working partners. The morning line is not yet available.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

What About the Draft?

In the interests of truth-in-packaging, we will tell you right now that we don't yet have a yes or no response on the issue of registration for a reinstituted draft. Just a couple of months ago, Congress, with the support of the administration, heartily and handily rejected a bill that would have authorized registration of draft-age males. Now there is a sudden enthusiasm for registration around, thanks to the world's most famous ayatollah and Leonid Brezhnev, et al., and any number of recent opponents have signed up. But neither the altered conditions around the Gulf and in South Asia nor the arguments that have been put forward have sufficiently made the pro-registration, pro-draft case. That is what now needs to be done — if it can be.

The problem to date has been largely one of mismatches — answers that don't go with the questions they're put next to. For example, going back to pre-hostage, pre-Afghanistan days — and no less now — it is indisputable that the Volunteer Army is a mess. We say that it is indisputable even though this perception is regularly disputed by administration and Pentagon leaders, most recently by the president himself, whose Friday statement on the draft included an unambiguous assurance that the volunteer force "is performing its mission well." It isn't performing its mission well. It can't. Recruitment has fallen off disastrously in terms of both quality and quantity of personnel, and so has enlistment, and there have been huge losses of NCOs who had acquired essential skills that cannot be quickly replaced. Moreover, the all-important reserve forces are dangerously undersized.

That, the currently degraded condition of the volunteer force, is the question — to which registration for a reinstituted draft is manifestly not the answer. You can argue that, over the long haul, given population trends (a coming competition for young people on the job market) only a conscription system will ultimately do. And you can argue also that the expense of the volunteer force now — and later with heightened competition from the market — means that eventually the country will have to turn to the draft. But in terms of right now and of the middle-range future, the draft just does not cure or even much bear on the ailments of the volunteer force. Maybe money — lots of it — does. The point is that registration cannot be persuasively supported on grounds that it addresses the immediate U.S. military shortfalls and needs.

In fairness, President Carter does not argue that it does. He rests the case for registration on a necessity to increase U.S. "preparedness" and make clear U.S. "resolve" to the Russians ("Our objective is plain: to deter Soviet aggression.") But again, much more explanation is necessary as to just how this move can lead to (1) a better state of military preparedness and (2) a well-grounded apprehension on the part of the Russians

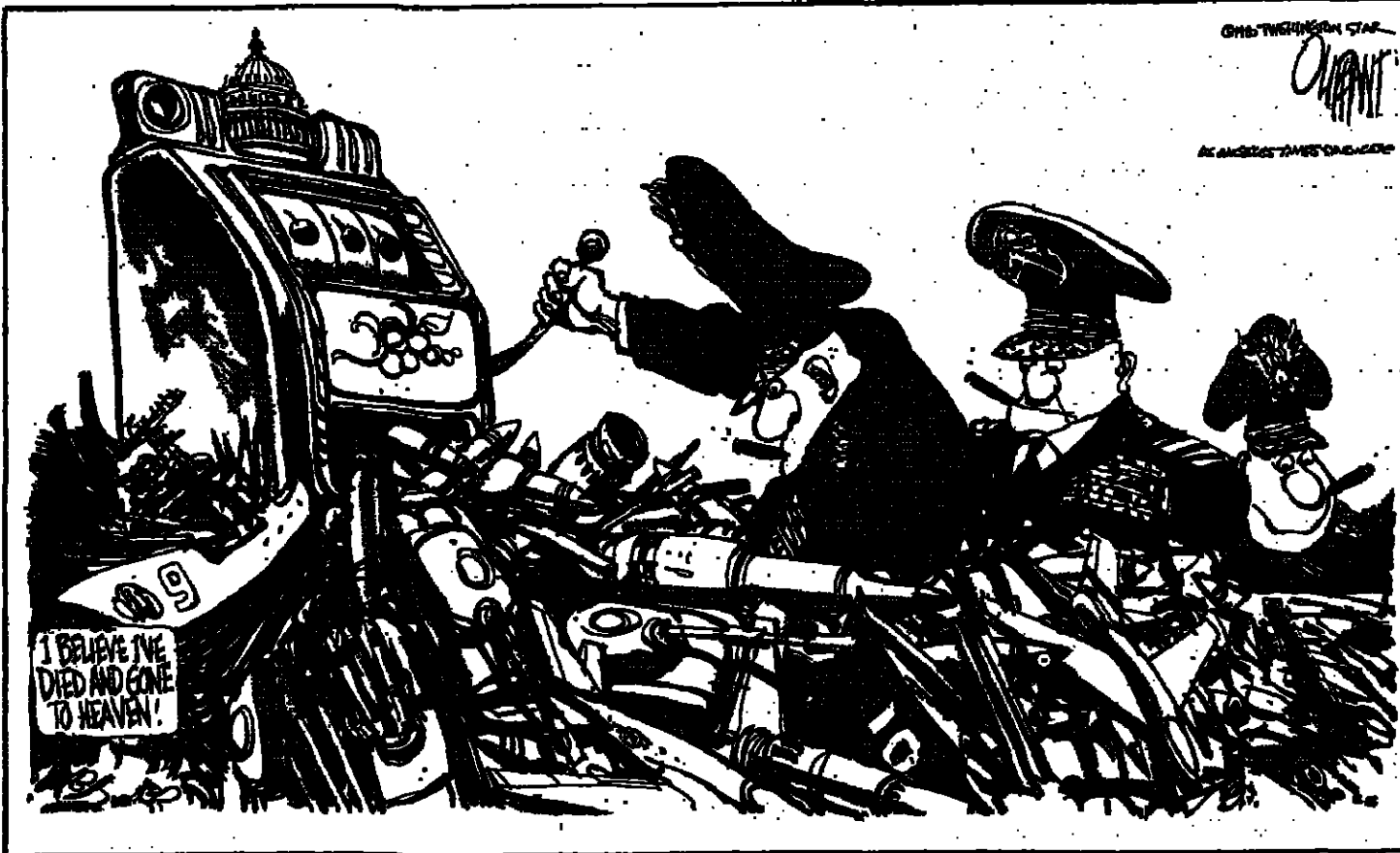
that the United States is ready and able and willing to make aggression a bad bet for them. Just how would registration and, in time, a reinstituted draft do either of these things? The registration not in fact divert attention and funds from the truly urgent and essential job of trying to improve our existing (volunteer) military force? And if this reconsideration of the draft is to be argued for, even in part, on symbolism grounds — i.e., demonstrating U.S. resolve to the Russians — could it not equally be argued on symbolic grounds that the inevitable political fight over the draft and the hell-no-we-won't-go turmoil will send precisely the wrong signal?

Demonstrating the rightness of registration, and possibly of the draft itself, to the current U.S. military situation is only part of it. The prospect of a reinstituted draft raises other questions for the longer term. There is, for example, military suitability: Can a peacetime conscription provide an effective professional peacetime army? How? And then there is the question of fairness: Even if you do away with the class-advantage deferments, how many young people will be drafted? One in 50? One in 100? Lottery or no, is that fair? We cite the concept of fairness here not as an academic argument or a debating point, but rather as an ingredient that the society will demand of any conscription system it approves.

That brings us to women. You can make a strong social-equity, fair-is-fair argument for the registration and drafting of women. You can't make such a compelling one on either military or economic grounds, and the uncomfortable fact is that both the military and economic considerations also go, ultimately, to questions of fairness. How much increased cost, to be borne by the taxpayer, is acceptable for this universal system? How much decreased efficiency — any? The distinction between combat and support, which is being so widely invoked in this connection with a view to showing that women could fill most military functions, is highly oversimplified and overstated. Service doesn't break down as neatly as that. And, like the universal service proposal that is sometimes introduced to get around the built-in inequities of a draft, the inclusion of women involves a profound cultural transformation in U.S. society that people have just been sliding by in argument.

The questions and the answers, the dangers and the solutions have to be made to match. The argument has to start at the beginning with the kind of military we think we need to protect U.S. values and interests. From there, it must move to the best way to achieve such a force — in terms of its efficiency, its costs and its public support. That is the case Congress needs to work out. What — precisely — is the question to which registration for the draft is the answer?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



A Search for Political Deterrence

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The United States, with uneven support from allies and nonaligned states, has been groping for measures short of the use of force to respond effectively to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the hardening of Moscow's policies.

There is little belief among responsible officials that anything done now would lead to the Red Army's withdrawal. The purpose of reprisal is to deter further Soviet moves by showing that the risk is grave and the riposte certain. In effect, it is an effort to develop a system of political deterrence, alongside the doctrine of military deterrence developed since the start of the cold war. Military deterrence in Europe is a set of carefully considered plans and a strategy for applying them. The basic theses have evolved from "massive retaliation" to "trip wire" (assured use of nuclear weapons in response to conventional attack in Western Europe) to "flexible response" (gradual increase in levels of retaliation if the attack continues). There have always been clear and agreed guidelines for action, and well-prepared contingency plans. No such system was defined for political reprisals — an evident gap in the West's capacity to react to Soviet decisions.

Political Discomfort

The White House ordered measures after the invasion of Afghanistan, ranging from denial of grain exports, fishing rights, technology sales, to shunning the Olympics. Withdrawing from the Olympics in Moscow is a prime example of political deterrence, calculated to cause the Soviet regime maximum political discomfort before its own public.

The limits of military deterrence were sensed as the Russians achieved nuclear weapons parity, acquired logistical and transport capacity to project strength far from their shores, and as the most aggressive aspects of East-West conflict shifted from Europe to other continents. Military deterrence remains capital in Europe. Presumably it somewhat restrains the Russians in the Middle East. But it was not credible, for example, that the United States would go to war for Afghanistan, and it is dubious whether it would do so for Pakistan. The idea of deterrence is not to win war, but to prevent war by creating a believable resistance to the adversary's attempts to use force. Political deterrence has the same goal, at a lower level of sacrifice. But the doctrine was never systematically worked out; it was supposed that military deterrence would suffice in the period of allied superiority and that deterrence was more or less irreversible short of armed conflict.

Issue of Yugoslavia

There has, of course, been political tit-for-tat since World War II, ranging from cold war and containment, negotiation and arms limitation, and active cooperation in economic, cultural and scientific spheres. Henry A. Kissinger's remark that he would have gone straight to Moscow to "bargain, bargain, argue and clear" is a reflection, however, of how disorganized and unplanned the idea of political deterrence has been. There is certainly a consensus, that a Soviet move against Yugoslavia would provoke support for Belgrade, but what if it came in gradual stages?

Talk about possible return "to the cold war" is loose and misleading. The world has changed too much for the same set of East-West relations to be reimposed. But it is now clear that the continued development of détente cannot be taken for granted. As Leonid I. Brezhnev repeated last month in the joint communiqué with French Communist leaders, Moscow never viewed détente as a guarantee of the world political status quo and, in effect, never intended to stop pushing for

advantage. The question of détente, in Soviet doctrine, has been only about the means to be used in the "international class struggle," and where. But if there are to be new zones of conflict, short of war, whether directly or by proxy, the issue is how to assemble a usable arsenal of measures to meet, and deter, the threat.

Fuzzy Thinking

Thinking on the subject is often fuzzy. For example, Algeria's Foreign Minister, Mohammed Siddik Ben Yahia, was asked why he opposed wheat embargoes for political reasons, when he supported oil embargoes. "Oil is a strategic weapon," he said. "Food must not be a weapon." His view is widely held. Many developing countries are worried that the United States decision to cut back grain sales to Russia could be a precedent, that dependence on imports might impede their freedom of action.

Transformation

Whether it is some kind of miraculous transformation or merely shrewd tactics remains to be seen, but for the time being it has changed the political scene in West Germany almost beyond recognition. Even more surprising, in a way, are some of the positions Strauss and Schmidt have adopted. There is, first of all, that traditional Anglophile and Americanist, Schmidt, apparently in total accord with the current French attitude toward Washington, whereas Strauss, an erstwhile, crypto-Gaullist, is currently waving the U.S. flag.

But their dispute, in so far as it is genuine, is being carried out in whispered tones. There's more. Strauss, once the embodiment of intractable CDU/CSU opposition to détente and the SPD/FDP's grand vision of Ostpolitik, is now telling us, more or less, that the dialogue must continue, albeit "realistically." And while Schmidt and Genscher are being forced by circumstances to cancel visits to and visits from Soviet block officials, Strauss has been traveling eastward.

Granted, Romania may be a special case, given Nicolae Ceausescu's maverick, Kremlin-snobbing ways, but there was Strauss in Bucharest last week bearing gifts, hunting with

The French argument that it is unreasonable to punish Moscow for invading Afghanistan now since there was no U.S. reaction to the 1978 coup which gave Russians political dominance there, however specious in motive, demonstrated the absence of a political deterrence doctrine. Of course there is a difference between installing a regime which might invite Soviet tanks, and actually filling a country with tanks against its will.

The Nixon-Kissinger theory of "linkage," tying agreements with the Russians to their policy on various issues, was an essay in political deterrence. But it was spasmodic, uncoordinated with allies and others, and lacking an overall concept by which to measure the relative importance of specific moves, unreliable. The Jackson Amendment tying Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union to trade was a variant, offering an incentive for Moscow to change policy, but it, too, was an

isolated move undermining a generally coherent U.S. policy.

Working out a strategy of political deterrence is much harder than military planning because it involves nongovernmental participants — businessmen, scientists, artists, athletes. But the alternative is having only military measures and hastily improvised reprisals without clear assessment of their impact when the time comes to show, and not just speak, indignation. Mr. Carter has stressed that the United States wants peace. Western Europe desperately would like to restore détente. There is a whole missing range of plans to be filled in to underpin those aims if they are not to be misunderstood as an invitation to abuse. The West needs to know it has more choice than the stark extremes of war or submission, and is able to apply its decisions. Therein lies credibility.

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Role Change in West Germany?

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — Something has happened to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and his challenger, Franz Josef Strauss, on their way into this year's West German election campaign.

It is the East-West crisis over the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

For the time being, at least, the issues which both parties, and the voters expected to dominate the electioneering season have been put on the back burner — if not actually on ice: West Germany's dwindling birthrate, tax reduction and reform, the nuclear energy and radioactive waste disposal problem, the future of the old age pension system, putative threats to internal security, and the lingering unemployment despite an economy that seems to be percolating along rather nicely.

That many of these were rather artificial issues which the two protagonists were being lined up to shadow-box does not seem to alter the fact that the campaign has taken a sudden turn to foreign affairs on which the two are waxing uncharacteristically harmonious in their oratory.

To call it bipartisanship may be a bit premature at this juncture, but if matters continue as they have since last month's nondebate over Schmidt's government declaration on the international situation, one wonders whether he and Strauss will have anything left to argue about at all come next fall.

Except, perhaps, the question of who is the better crisis manager. In the process there has also been a rather remarkable reversal of roles, particularly in the case of Strauss.

Gone, it seems, is the image of a thick-necked, beer-drinking, shirt-sleeved Bavarian provincial who, as recently as a couple of years ago, was trying to elbow the Christian Democratic Party (CDU/CSU) onto a path of total confrontation

with Schmidt's and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's left-liberal coalition of Social and Free Democrats (SPD/FDP).

Gone, too, it appears, is the choleric rostrum-pounder who only last September was spewing invectives at a crowd of radical young egg and tomato-hurling demonstrators shouting "Strauss raus!"

Instead, there is now a politician waxing almost statesmanlike, offering to share responsibility and decision-making tasks.

Even more surprising, in a way, are some of the positions Strauss and Schmidt have adopted. There is, first of all, that traditional Anglophile and Americanist, Schmidt, apparently in total accord with the current French attitude toward Washington, whereas Strauss, an erstwhile, crypto-Gaullist, is currently waving the U.S. flag.

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Ceausescu, talking about economic joint ventures, engaging in a tour d'horizon of world affairs — with apparent general agreement of views — and making front-page headlines in the official Romanian party press.

Emerging from Ceausescu's office after more than three hours of discussion, Strauss commented on the large number of journalists waiting for him: "Why? I am neither the president of the United States nor of China." To which Ceausescu replied: "But Bavaria is also a strong country."

Be that as it may, the visit, which could well be the last until next October's election by any West German politician to a Warsaw Pact country, was indicative not only of a "new" Strauss but the degree to which he and Schmidt are currently, if not yet unanimous, at least in harmony.

To be sure, Strauss and the CDU/CSU are still playing public and rhetorical lip service to the notion that Schmidt and the SPD/FDP are pussfooted, if not actually pusillanimous. But increasingly one gets the impression that their hearts are no longer in it, if ever they were.

Rather, like Schmidt, Strauss is now saying that the lines of communication with Moscow must be kept open. It may be recognition on his part that West Germans are not yet ready to go marching off to a new cold war, in part because the benefits of détente and Ostpolitik have been rather tangible to them.

Whether, in view of that public mood, a change in Strauss's campaign tactics, a muzzling of the polemics, would have been forthcoming anyway without the recent rise in East-West tension, is a rather moot question.

How the campaign will now shape up, on the other hand, is not. Their uneasy game of hide-and-seek, Schmidt is still riding high in the popularity ratings and Strauss would have to do more than cosmetic image changes to catch up with him. But if domestic issues remain in the deep freeze, then it may well boil down to a contest of who can appear more statesmanlike.

That obviously will not be the campaign Schmidt envisioned back in the days, now so long ago, when he said he would regard Strauss as "the ideal opponent."

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Bani-Sadr: New Hope In Tehran

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — A hundred days after the seizure of the hostages, a ray of hope emanates from the person of the new Iranian president, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. But the limits on both the scope and durability of his authority remain severe. So while there is a chance he can spring the hostages soon, there is almost no possibility he can master the deeper problems of international security symphonized by the hostages.

Bani-Sadr is a 47-year-old French-trained economist who has been elected to Peter Sellers playing Jacques Frouin. He became finance minister when the Ayatollah Khomeini took over a year ago, and acting foreign minister for a brief period after the taking of the hostages. At that time he tried to negotiate through the United Nations a deal for their release. When word of the negotiations slipped out, he was pushed from office by more militant Islamic and Marxist figures in the Revolutionary Council, among them the ayatollah.

A stunning victory in the presidential election on Jan. 25 brought him back to office, and he has since taken control of the Revolutionary Council. He is reviewing his original mandate, which envisaged a release as part of an arrangement whereby the United States would accept an inquiry by a UN tribunal into the misdeeds of the shah and the role of the United States in it.

At the moment, Bani-Sadr looks to be in relatively strong position. His assumption of the presidency coincides with the hospitalization of the ayatollah Khomeini for a serious disease. So Bani-Sadr is practically the only public figure of large authority on the scene. He has shown his muscle by denouncing "enemies" the student revolutionaries who hold the hostages, and then waging the release of a minister who has been illegally jailed.

Less Than Imperial

Even that show of strength, however, is less than imperial. Moreover, the president's powers are subject to terrific erosion in the next few weeks.

The ayatollah may recover, and resume his quixotic hold on affairs. Elections for a new parliament, the Majlis, are scheduled on March 1. The new Majlis is likely to be dominated by radical Muslims who are snarling from their recent encounters with Bani-Sadr. With a new Majlis will come a new cabinet, with a premier and other figures keen to compete against Bani-Sadr for power.

In such a competition, the odds are against the president. He is independent in politics, unconnected with either the religious or left-wing parties.

Presumably, what elected Bani-Sadr president was widespread hope that as an economist he would be well-equipped to cope with the country's terrible problems of inflation, unemployment, and shortages. But Bani-Sadr is a weakling among economists. He is a Paris intellectual with almost no experience in government. His vision combines Islam and Marxism with bizarre results.

For example, he has abolished bank interest — in keeping with the religious teachings about usury, in the Marxist precept that value lies to spring from labor. But adjusting interest rates is a critical tool of economic policy. For cultural reasons Bani-Sadr favors economic self-sufficiency for Iran. But it is only selling oil, and putting the proceeds into purchase of capital goods, that the Iranian economy can be revived. So even if the president were to pursue the strategy, which seems likely, he is apt to disappoint the hopes of his followers.

All this means the hope of Tehran is mixed with the prospect of trouble. With luck the hopes may be released. But the luck may have to come soon, if it is to come at all.

Moreover, the release of the hostages will not end the chaos in Iran. If anything, the release of the hostages will have to be a grievance. So the world can more of the conditions which already disrupted the international oil market, and have some to do with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and which still threaten the region's peace.

The outlook, accordingly, is increased danger in the main theater of confrontation between the great powers. The Carter administration will be under growing pressure to integrate Iran into its strategy for the Gulf — especially release of the hostages removes the excuse it has so far had for doing nothing about that main source of regional trouble.

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In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 12, 1905

NEW YORK — A petition of prominent Jews asks for the removal from office of the director of the State Library, because he is the president of a hotel company which excludes Jews from a club run in association with the hotel. The Jews in this town now make up a community of 700,000 persons, one of the greatest Jewish communities ever gathered in history. They have become so many that their political influence is already great. The vast majority of the new immigrants are poor, but there is no race of the foreign-born which so steadily gets ahead materially as the Jewish do. Why, then, should the Jews trouble themselves about the prejudices of any other race?

Fifty Years Ago

February 12, 1930

NEW YORK — One person was killed and several injured today in one of the most disastrous fires in the history of New York's waterfront, when the North German Lloyd liner Muenchen burned and sank at its pier in the North River, three hours after it had arrived from Europe. The loss is placed at \$3 million. There was a series of mysterious explosions in the forward hold, and in less than 15 minutes the vessel was a mass of roaring flames. The blaze brought a record number of fire-fighting apparatus, including 27 fire engines, six trucks, one water tower, one rescue squad, one police rescue wagon, three fireboats; one fireboat tender and one deputy chief.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed and with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Letters

Aid to Pakistan

It was a pleasure to see again the by-line of Selig S. Harrison in articles on Pakistan and Afghanistan (IHT, Jan. 10 and Jan. 14). For many years, including the six I spent in India and East Pakistan (now Bangladesh), I considered Mr. Harrison's articles in The Washington Post the best informed and best reasoned analyses available on affairs in the subcontinent.

This article on aiding Pakistan is excellent. It recalls things we must not forget and, for me, a few he does not mention.

Accommodations by Pakistan's central government such as Mr. Harrison recommends for Baluchistan and the Pushtun area might well have retained East Bengal as part of Pakistan. Instead, when Pakistan stupidity and brutality made Bengal escalate their demands for autonomy to an all-out effort for independence, it was with U.S. weapons that the Pakistan army butchered civilians by the thousands.

Mr. Harrison foresees a possible repetition and rightly warns against it. He recalls the repressions in Baluchistan of 1973 to 1977 which in turn reminds me that Gen. Tikka Khan, who directed the killing of so

many in East Bengal, was even then called the "butcher of Baluchistan."

I suggest that Americans must do some very hard thinking on these matters. Possibly separate ethnic nations may be better in some cases than restive unions of hostile peoples held together by force. If Iran breaks up, as it may, will we let the Soviet Union preempt the pieces?

Obviously I don't have the answer to such questions. However, we can at least confine any military aid to Pakistan to those weapons a tribesman could use against tanks, airplanes, and massed troops, such as bazookas and high-powered rifles with telescopic sights, and avoid the things that soldiers use to kill unarmed or lightly-armed demonstrators.

Cadaques, Spain. GRANT PARR.

Old Song?

Whenever I hear that someone or some country is shocked because the Soviet Union has done or said something that betrays its words, I am reminded of that old song — "How Could You Believe Me When I Told You That I Loved You, When You Know I've Been A Liar All My Life?"

FREDERICK J. SAK. Zurich.

News Analysis

U.S. Effort Is Late In Central America

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY (NYT) — After arriving too late to prevent the military victory of Sandinistas in Nicaragua, the United States is finding that Central America's other crises may have intensified beyond the point where it can promote peaceful and moderate solutions. Polarization is most intense in El Salvador and Guatemala, where the extremes of left and right seem determined to resolve differences through violence. In San Salvador last week, leftist militants seized hostages in the Spanish Embassy and the Education Ministry and continued occupying the headquarters of the Christian Democrat Party, which last month accepted the army's invitation to join the government. Rightist gunmen murdered a Social Democrat politician and kidnapped a communist leader. West Germany, following Britain's example, closed its embassy for security reasons. In Guatemala, rebels from the Guerrilla Army of the Poor attacked a military convoy in the southwestern province of El Quiché and killed 15 soldiers. The attack is in apparent reprisal for the death of 39 persons on Jan. 31 when police stormed the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala City to evict a group of peasant occupiers. Last December, the Carter administration named William Bowser as assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. An old hand, Mr. Bowser served as ambassador to both El Salvador and Guatemala in the mid-1970s and in 1978 led a multinational attempt to mediate Nicaragua's civil war.

Little Urgency

But while the Carter administration has begun to give greater attention to the region, long neglected by Washington, its policy still reflects a sense of urgency that is felt by besieged moderates of El Salvador and Guatemala. U.S. officials are still talking about gradual reforms, while local observers feel that immediate change is necessary. Yet with the exception of democratic Costa Rica, the entire region sees immediate political change for Washington. In Nicaragua, the Carter administration has decided to work with the new revolutionary government and has broadened some of its Sandinista's national distrust of the United States. Hopes of strengthening junta moderates, however, are linked to early congressional approval of a pending \$75 million credit. Honduras still offers the possibility of a peaceful transition from 10 years of relatively benign military rule to a civilian government. Led by Washington, the army's promised elections for a Constituent Assembly in April and general elections next year, although there is no assurance that the voting will result in much-needed social reforms.

While Washington can realistically support moderate forces in Nicaragua and Honduras, this option increasingly hard in El Salvador and Guatemala. In the last few years, virtually unnoticed by Washington, the political center in both countries has been squeezed by the extremes almost to the point of disappearing. The heart of the trouble is the inequitable economic and social structures in both countries, but the catalyst of the violence has been the extinction of hope of political reform. Unknowingly, the Carter administration may have contributed to polarization through its human rights policy, which inspired church opposition groups in Central America to denounce the chronic repression of the military regimes. In turn, echoed the United States' report on human rights to Congress, the State Department singled out El Salvador and Guatemala

as among the worst offenders. Feeling "abandoned" by their traditional ally, the ruling Central American generals have moved fiercely against their critics, who were gradually forced underground.

The Sandinist victory in Nicaragua last July awakened Washington to the furor in El Salvador, where the indiscriminate repression by Gen. Carlos Humberto Romero's regime had only increased the popularity of leftist insurgents and militant peasant-worker-student coalitions. After Gen. Romero ignored U.S. pressure to carry out reforms, the Carter administration quietly condoned his overthrow last Oct. 15 by a group of young army officers.

The junta of two colonels, two liberal politicians and one businessman formed a broad-based Cabinet pledged to sweeping change. But its reformist efforts were blocked by conservative army officers allied to the country's powerful private sector. When repression of the left continued, popular disillusionment with the junta set in. By late December, the civilians in the government resigned — the education minister joined a guerrilla movement — and the army turned to the Christian Democrats to form a new administration. It, too, has formal U.S. support, but appears no more able to govern than its predecessor.

Guatemala seems to have been pushed along a similar path by systematic assassination of moderate political, labor and peasant leaders since Gen. Romeo Lucas Garcia took power in July, 1978. Events in Nicaragua and El Salvador have strengthened the Guatemalan Army's determination to crush all subversion. The few opposition figures still alive and in the country — the two most popular liberal politicians, Alberto Fuentes Mohr and Manuel Colom Argueta, were murdered last year — live in constant fear.

For Washington, thus, the search for the center seems increasingly hopeless. In El Salvador and Guatemala, where the crises are too advanced to be defused by economic aid packages for the poor, the dilemma faced by the Carter administration is to what extent it should try to impose a political solution. Some U.S. officials believe that open intervention is inevitable, but as in Nicaragua, it may come too late to affect the outcome.

Hostages in El Salvador Could Be Held for Months

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 11 (UPI) — Leftist militants holding the Spanish ambassador and five other persons hostage say they will retain the captives for months if their demands are not met by the ruling civilian-military junta.

A spokesman for the Popular Leagues of Feb. 28 said in a telephone interview on Sunday that the six hostages would be held until the government acceded to their demands.

"If they don't either release our comrades or tell us where their bodies are buried we will be in here for months," the spokesman said.

The spokesman, who identified himself only as Carlos, said that the leftist group was demanding that the government release three leaders of their organization and two members of the Popular Revolutionary Bloc, another leftist alliance.

The five persons whose release is being demanded were allegedly arrested and taken prisoner by government forces.

Two persons who were taken hostage at the Spanish Embassy last Tuesday were released last weekend to show the humanitarian criteria of



Members of the Red Brigades, from left, Attilio Casaletti, Pierluigi Zuffada, Paola Besuschio and Corrado Alunni, observe their trial from a steel cage in the courtroom in Turin.

4 Terrorists Go On Trial in Italy For Subversion

TURIN, Feb. 11 (UPI) — Four members of the Red Brigades, including one accused of killing former Premier Aldo Moro, went on trial today on charges of fomenting armed subversion.

The latest charges against Corrado Alunni, Paola Besuschio, Pierluigi Zuffada and Attilio Casaletti were in addition to arms possession charges on which each received a prison term last year.

Casaletti and Zuffada were convicted on Oct. 28 on two counts of attempted murder and illegal possession of weapons. Casaletti was sentenced to nine years and nine months in prison, and Zuffada was given nine years and six months.

Alunni and Besuschio were convicted on lesser charges of conspiracy to commit crimes and illegal possession of firearms. Alunni was sentenced to seven years and seven months in prison and Besuschio was given three years.

Argentina Signals Guilt on Rights Abuse

By Charles A. Krause

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 11 (WP) — Military rulers in Argentina have marked the fifth anniversary of Operation Independence, the code name for the first phase of their war against subversion, amid clear signs that the government has decided to admit tacitly its responsibility for the thousands of Argentines who have disappeared since 1975.

The first signal of what would be a sharp policy change and a victory for moderates headed by President Jorge Videla within the military, occurred last Tuesday, when the Foreign Ministry permitted publication here of the U.S. State Department's report to Congress on the human rights situation in 154 countries.

The report on Argentina gave a grim account of the conditions that led to the military's decision to undertake a campaign to rid the country of leftist terrorism. This campaign, led to serious human rights abuses, including torture, disappearances, summary executions and thousands of ostensibly innocent political prisoners who spent years waiting to be charged and tried.

The second sign of the government's policy change occurred Friday, when Gen. Videla's office issued a statement saying that only

the Argentine people "have the right to judge the situation in light of the current state of peace and security," in effect an acknowledgment that a human rights "situation" exists.

The Argentine statement did not deny that serious rights violations have occurred here but it asserted that the military's anti-terrorist campaign was begun only "as a consequence of the war launched by the terrorist organizations" about six years ago.

Until this week, the government had specifically and repeatedly denied responsibility for those who had disappeared, estimated at between 8,000 and 20,000, saying that they either had been killed in confrontations with the military or police, had gone underground or had

left the country without notifying their relatives, who then reported them missing. The military also denied that operatives under its control used torture as a means of obtaining information.

By distributing the U.S. report on rights, the Argentine government ensured that it would be reproduced in full by country's newspapers. Although the Foreign Ministry then protested, in a note handed to U.S. Ambassador Raul Castro, that the report was an intrusion into the internal affairs of Argentina, the country's 26 million people were given the opportunity to read a document that detailed the methods used by the military to combat the 4,000 to 5,000 guerrillas active here after 1974.

"There is substantial evidence that most of the missing persons were abducted by the security forces and interrogated under torture," the U.S. report said. "As most have not appeared, many observers believe that they were summarily executed. There have been reports, difficult to verify, that some missing persons have been seen alive in detention centers."

Since the report was published, the government and those members of the armed forces who have commented on it have carefully avoided

saying that the charges were not true. Many diplomatic and Argentine observers have concluded that the government was deliberately using the U.S. report to bring into the open the rights abuses that have occurred.

Self-Examination

The influential Buenos Aires Herald, in an editorial entitled "Biting the Bullet," said that distribution here of the report "marked the official beginning, as it were, of a process of self-examination through which the country will have to pass if it is ever to have a chance of becoming a stable democracy."

Another possible factor is the imminence of a report by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights that is expected to name individuals held responsible for rights violations. It is thought that the publicity given to the U.S. report may serve to cushion the impact of the more detailed findings later.

It is known that the decision to release the U.S. report here has angered hard-liners in the military, especially the younger generation of colonels and captains who are thought to have ordered the torturing and killing and who may now feel that the generals are abandoning them in bringing the past into the open.

Tunisians Accuse Russia of Scheme In Mediterranean

TUNIS, Feb. 11 (UPI) — The weekly organ of Tunisia's ruling Socialist Destour Party has accused the Soviet Union of inspiring the Libyan-backed guerrilla raid on Jan. 27 in which 41 persons were killed and 111 wounded at Gafsa, a mining center near the Algerian border in west-central Tunisia.

The magazine Dialogue alleged that Soviet strategists pursuing destabilization had found an ally in the Western Mediterranean region in the person of Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi.

The article appeared in advance of an Arab League meeting scheduled for Saturday, which is taking up the Tunisian and Libyan protests over the Gafsa clash. Tunis says that the raiders hoped to set up a revolutionary government and call Libya to their aid.

The Libyan complaint accuses France, which helped Tunisian authorities transport troops to the scene, of intervening in Tunisia to put down a popular uprising.

Czech Athlete Seeks Asylum in Germany

OBERSTDORF, West Germany, Feb. 11 (AP) — A 22-year-old Czechoslovak bobsledder has left his team and asked for political asylum, Bavarian state police said today.

The athlete, whose name was withheld, had been in this Alpine town to compete in the European skibob championships, officials said. He claimed that he was under political pressure at home.

Wealthy Salvadoran Seized

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 11 (Reuters) — Six men have kidnapped a wealthy Salvadoran coffee grower, police said today. They said that Miguel Angel Menendez, 51, was pulled from his car on a road 42 miles (about 67 kilometers) outside San Salvador.

It was not immediately known who was responsible for the abduction.

Has Most Violence

Basque Town Laughs In Grime, Bitterness

By Julie Flint

BARACALDO, SPAIN, Feb. 11 (UPI) — Black-humor graffiti cover the walls in technicolor, the only bright splashes in an industrial Basque town where the air smells and the river looks as if it could be rolled up and thrown away.

"Residents," proclaims a composition showing people converging happily on the filthy Nervion river, "we are getting fishing rods and pleasure boats ready. Long live water sports!" Someone has added underneath, "Bring a gas mask and a coffin."

The faces of dead, missing and imprisoned members of the separatist organization ETA are plastered all over town, with exhortations to various kinds of uncivilized acts. Photos of five young guerrillas shot to death in November, 1975, in the last bloody act of the Franco regime are the first thing travelers see on leaving Baracaldo station. Underneath is the promise, "We haven't forgotten you. We will keep your struggle going."

Cafe Bombed

This is the town where six persons died in political violence in 18 days in January. The extreme right bombed a cafe, killing four persons and wounding a score more.

"A classic dormitory town," says its mayor, Josu Sagastigotia, 39, an industrial engineer whose city hall has been bombarded by anonymous death threats for the last month. Leftist councilmen are threatened from the right, rightists from the left. "For the price of a telephone call," Mr. Sagastigotia says, "entire families are being terrorized."

The most violent Basque town so far this year, Baracaldo is typical of the urban sprawls of the Basque country, where ETA and its political look-alike, the Herri Batasuna coalition, are solidly implanted. In Baracaldo, as in the rest of the Basque region, the regional struggle is also a class struggle.

Although only a few miles upstream from Bilbao, capital of Vizcaya province, Baracaldo is in other respects light-years away. Its gutters are full of garbage. Its air is thick with sulfur dioxide from fertilizer and steel plants. Unemployment, Mayor Sagastigotia estimates, is about 20 percent — more than the provincial average of 17 percent, and 2½ times the national average of 8 percent.

A stone's throw from city hall, two girls pick through garbage emp-

ty in a parking lot. "Life in Baracaldo is uncomfortable," Mr. Sagastigotia had said. His city hall, like most Spanish city halls, was mismanaged in the Franco years. "It doesn't have a peeta to its name," he says. It is "little more than a dream machine."

"This uncomfortableness is a big cause of delinquency." More than 80 percent of Baracaldo's 130,000 inhabitants are immigrants from non-Basque provinces, attracted decades ago when steel plants, chemical works and shipyards were riding the crest of a boom built on cheap labor. Voting patterns indicate that the immigrants give a big electoral hand to the radical left, apparently to appear more Basque than the Basques.

More than one-fourth of Baracaldo's councilmen belong to Herri Batasuna. A large portion of its youth has undisguised admiration for the ETA guerrillas who took 78 lives last year in the name of Basque independence and radical socialism. "We will fight united to change it all," say slogans painted on the walls.

"There have been so many injustices," a young teacher says. "Young people see their fathers without money for anything but a cramped attic after years and years of work. So they support the people who fight for change. And if there's a death or two along the way, well, there have been so many injustices."

Nuclear Reactor Closed in Britain

BRADWELL, England, Feb. 11 (UPI) — A £69-million (\$158-million) nuclear power station was closed early today after defects were found in its cooling system.

A spokesman for the Central Electricity Generating Board said that cracks were found in the cooling system that carries carbon dioxide gas from a reactor core to the system that generates steam for the turbines.

The spokesman said that there was no danger of contamination and that the supply of electricity would not be affected since the loss of output would be made up by other power stations. Repairs were expected to take several months.

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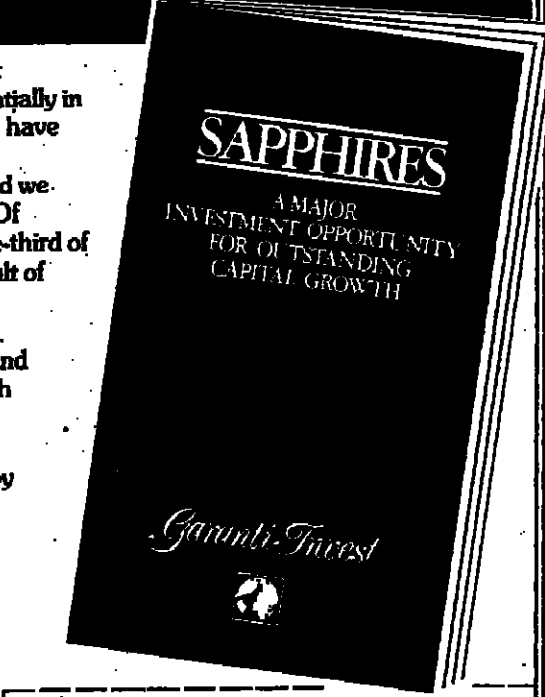
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Music

Sapho: Rock 'n' Writing 'n' Franglais

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS, Feb. 11 (IHT) — The Czech Plastic People of the Universe was one of the first European groups to succeed in translating rock's raucous lyrics into their native language, and they were jailed for their trouble.

It was a maxim: Rock won't translate. The French group Magma went so far as to invent a language called Kobaïan to avoid singing in French. European groups sang in English of course but it did not come naturally. The dilemma has begun to be resolved within the last two years.

Aging rocker Johnny Hallyday has a hit with the line: "Ma gueule, qu'est-ce qu'elle a ma gueule" (My face, what's the matter with my face) that creates an edge the Rolling Stones might be jealous of. Nina Hagen must make German linguistic traditionalists shudder with her bulldozing onomatopoeic cascades. Sapho is making similar assaults on French.

Franglaise Investigations

Her songs investigate a Franglais that combines New York and Parisian slang (the easiest test: rest at home). They deal with subjects ranging from male nature ("Mechanical dolls of desire") to

middle-class dreams (of washing machines).

After talking to Sapho for an hour, one suspects we will be hearing a lot more from her. She is more than pretty, we expect that much from a rock singer; her face has character. She also has a sense of irony expressed with an intelligence unusual in a genre that eschews verbal lucidity as square.

It was obvious to Jean-François Bizot, editor of the magazine *Actuel*, that Sapho knew how to handle words. After a run in the club *Campagne* Premiere during the summer of '78 (her first major engagement), Bizot offered to send her to New York to report on the rock scene there.

Being a passive observer frustrated her, not making music in such a musical city. She went up to a bass player named Billy, who was "nice looking, he seemed approachable" and said she wanted to sing with him. A few days later they were rehearsing in Billy's parents' house in Forest Hills with a couple of his friends. Billy spoke to the manager of the nightclub CBGB, who said: "No problem, Monday night."

"My god," she thought: "New York City!" She had arrived less than two weeks earlier. She learned that audiences would accept her singing in French because with New Wave rock you cannot understand a word anyway.

The streets seemed to be paved with gold. She was introduced to a rich young producer with a large office overlooking Central Park. He looked like Mandrake the Magician. He asked her: "Do you want to be a star?"

She couldn't believe the caricature. This entire number was like being trapped in a B movie. She would try and improve the dialogue: "That's not exactly the problem," she answered: "I just want to accelerate things."

They discussed marketing and image and he ended the interview with: "Let's stay in touch."

Small Amount of Money

A management contract was eventually signed and a small amount of money changed hands. But this particular cliché has a contemporary twist. The rich young producer was busted for heavy marijuana dealing and Sapho found herself broke in Manhattan.

The band continued to work. Man's Kansas City, CBGB and similar places, though not terribly often. On a good night, they'd come away with \$40 each.

She took a cold-water flat on 1st

St. and First Ave. There was time during the day. She wrote a novel, with the working title: "From Nance to Rage": "There's no room for nuance in New York. It's a city without mercy. It's so tough, I suffered so much. People relate to each other on the basis of money. And look at all the loonies on the street. But it also has that other dimension, it gives out so much energy. There's a lot of style in New York. I just had to try and write it down. I came back shaky."

Selling the Novel

In Paris again, she is trying to sell the novel. Her new album, called simply "Sapho" has just been released. It is uneven, but we can sense a refreshing major theatrical personality in the making. A tour is in the making.

"The first line of my novel is 'Naive, that's what Parisians call me.' I know a record producer who is very bitter because business is not going well for him. He told me: 'You've got to eat people before they eat you.' If you think like that, you're already eaten. I first wanted to go on stage because I thought I could give some hope to people. Motivations are never simple, of course, there was some ego involved also. But it was partly love, and still is. I like people. I want to continue to accept the risk of their disappointing me. I hope I never stop being naive."



Singer Sapho: "I hope I never stop being naive."

'Higher' Education

Eton Gets Course in Cost of Schooling

By Nikk Finkel

LONDON (AP) — Students at Eton, Britain's noted boarding school for the sons of the rich, are protesting a tuition rise that will take a big bite out of their parents' upper-crust pockets.

"There must be a limit to what the majority of parents can afford," declared an editorial in the *Eton College Chronicle*, the school newspaper.

So the young scholars have called on the school to allow families to "pay what they can" towards the whopping £3,150 (\$7,182) yearly bill — more than most U.S. universities.

Why is Eton, breeding ground for lords, dukes and prime ministers, suddenly raising a generation of penny-pinchers?

It did not happen overnight. For years now, the school has been in

the most serious financial trouble of its 540-year history.

In 1976 the unthinkable happened — Eton's 1,200 boys began making their own beds as well as dusting and sweeping their rooms as an economy measure to reduce the number of chambermaids.

Worse, a recent Eton study showed that the "old school tie" doesn't work as well as it did and that a place at the top people's school is no longer an automatic road to the top people's jobs.

In the latest blow, Eton provost Lord Charteris announced to surprised parents in a letter that the school's annual tuition would be increased by £500.

Raises and Heating

The main reason was a substantial pay raise for Eton masters as well as a £250,000-a-year bill just to heat the campus, 35 kilometers from London in the shadow of Windsor Castle.

Even appointing a new headmaster has become a tricky business.

The problem is that headmaster-elect Eric Anderson is a member of the Church of Scotland. But Eton's charter stipulates that the head must be a member of the Church of England and now the school is waiting for Queen Elizabeth II to change the ancient statutes.

It's enough to send a boy to rival Harrow.

But not really. There is still a long waiting list to get into Eton and many families register their boys at their birth.

Recently a British newspaper chronicled how a disabled Leeds butcher sacrificed for years just to send his son to Eton.

Edward McGlynn, 58, fractured his skull and the injury forced him to stop working. But by never smoking, never going out for a pint, never owning a car and never placing a bet, he paid pounds each week into an insurance policy for his son's education.

When son Adrian was born, McGlynn had been reading a history of Eton and decided that it was the only school for his boy.

"I tried to put his name down when he was 10 months, but it was too late. So I knew I would have to do it another way," the father said, turning up his nose at the local state school, which is free.

Adrian, now 13, passed the common entrance exam to Eton and was accepted. Besides enrolling England's better-connected families, the school also takes in a small percentage of "common" boys.

"I'm not worried that a lad from Adrian's background might feel out of place at Eton. He has always been a popular boy," the father said. "I won't take any credit for what I have done. I am no hero, just a father who decided to aim for the top."

And top-notch Eton certainly is.

Willing Sacrifices

But more and more parents like McGlynn are willing to sacrifice to give their children a private education — some 400,000 British youngsters in 1979, official statistics show.

One of Britain's top schools, Taunton, made a survey and found that the majority of parents enrolling their boys were not rich but middle class.

The survey showed that a good half of the family breadwinners earned less than £10,000 a year.

"A far cry from the tea-party, summer-bathed brigade of mothers supposedly turning up in chauffeur-driven limousines," the *Daily Mail* commented.

While Eton is still a stronghold of Britain's rigid social class, the school nevertheless provides a superb education.

It resembles a university more than a boarding school because of the size and diversity of its campus and curriculum. After five years there, Eton graduates continue to win more places at prestigious Ox-

ford or Cambridge than any other school in Britain.

But one well-known Eton tradition is gone — and the boys say good riddance. Students are now excused from wearing their traditional tailcoats and top hats after school and can change into more modish open-necked shirts and blue jeans if they choose.

"This will stop the American tourists capturing for immortality with Polaroid cameras the depressed demeanor of a youth of 13 in penguin attire. No longer will we look so conspicuously idiotic," the school newspaper said when the decision was made in 1972.

But fear not, Eton apparently has the confidence to avoid taking itself too seriously. For 20 pence (about 45 cents), motorists can buy a bumper sticker that says: "I've been to Eton."

And that little souvenir earns the school £7,000 pounds every year to help keep its tuition costs down.

Waverley Root

Scallops: Ol' Blue Eyes and Pilgrims

PARIS — At a time conveniently undated, a nobleman described as the Lord of Maya was, we are told, engaged in being married on the coast of Spanish Galicia, when the horse he was riding in the wedding procession bolted, plunged into the sea and swam towards an approaching vessel. It proved to have aboard it the body of the apostle Saint James the Greater. Horse and rider returned to land escorting the body of the saint, both of them covered with scallop shells. The Lord of Maya, convinced that he had participated in a miracle, became converted to Christianity. The horse, we must assume, was already in a state of grace.

This legend (which, as is the way with legends, is contradicted by others dealing differently with the same subject) is one of the stories recounted to explain why the scallop shell is the symbol of St. James and was the symbol also of the presumably pious persons who made what was for several centuries the greatest pilgrimage of Europe, to Santiago de Compostella to pray before the body of St. James. American books usually inform us that the shell was the sign of a pilgrim who had been to the Holy Land, but this is an error. A complicated network of pilgrimage routes existed in medieval Europe, starting at all the major cities and converging on Santiago; the Rue Saint-Jacques of Paris is so named because, as one of those routes, it led all the way to Santiago de Compostella.

A more matter-of-fact explanation for the intrusion of the scallop into this domain is that in medieval times Galicia was almost the only place where scallops were fished; to return from Santiago with a few shells was proof that one had really been there.

Begging Bowls

Another explanation is that pilgrims were supposed to beg their way, and that the scallop shell (those of Galicia have a rough diameter of about 3½ inches) made a convenient begging bowl. It is at least established that the Santiago pilgrims wore scallop shells as badges on their hats, which is why, through a slight confusion between two kinds of shellfish, the scallop and the cockle, the sort of hat they wore is known as a cocked hat. The scallop is called in English (rarely) the Pilgrim scallop; in French (regularly) Saint James's shell (*coquille St. Jacques*); in the Adriatic (where it is the largest shellfish), *cappa marina* (sea cape, from its shape) by the impious but *cappa sena* (holy cape) by the devout and scientifically *Pecten jacobaeus*.

The scallop represented not saintliness but sacrilege to me when I read with horror that in preparing scallops for the U.S. market, the "eye" is cut out and the rest thrown away. This tosses into the discard the part which Europeans consider the best, the coral, a pinkish segment attached to one side of the "eye." The scallop has, in fact, no waste meat; no part of it should be thrown away.

The "eye" is in actuality the adductor muscle, which opens and closes the shell, particularly large and fleshy — and tasty — in the scallop because, instead of having two such muscles like most bivalves, the scallop has one big one. It needs a powerful muscle, for it is the most mobile of shellfish, hopping about the sea bottom by opening its shell and clapping it shut again, at the same time squirting two strong jets of water from the two sides of its hinge, so that it moves like a rocket. It likes to live among eelgrass; Jonathan Norton Leonard has written that "one of my pleasantest memories is of swimming along under water close to a thicket of eelgrass and watching scallops fly up like quail from a field of corn stover."

When Euell Gibbons wrote a book called "Stalking the Blue-Eyed Scallop," it is probable that many persons took the title for a joke; but the scallop does have eyes, 40 to 50 of them, on the edge of its mantle. They

are not really blue, but an iridescent green; they look blue because they are encircled by a turquoise-colored ring. They are the closest approach to vertebrate eyes found in this category of animal, with a cornea, a lens and an optic nerve. They cannot distinguish form, however, only light and movement.

Scallops, besides being decorative in shape, can also be beautiful in color. They may be white, yellow, red, purple, blue, brown or black; of a single color, mottled, or with concentric circles or spreading rays of one color on the background of another. There are nearly 300 species of scallop, inhabiting most of the salt waters of the world, all of them edible.

As is true of many shellfish, crustaceans and, for that matter, fish in general, the scallop seems to develop its best flavor in cold water. It is generally agreed in America that the tastiest scallop is the small (2½ to 3½ inches) bay scallop, *Aequipecten irradians*, from Cape Hatteras, although it is found as far afield as New Zealand. This species is frequently shipped to the Pacific coast, though the Pacific has plenty of molluscs of its own. South of Cape Hatteras, the East Coast has the zigzag scallop, somewhat comically referred to as the solemn language of Latin as *Pecten ziczac*. It is too small to be exploited commercially (1½ to 2 inches), but as these scallops are usually found in thickly populated beds, the amateur shellfish hunter can quickly scoop up enough for family use.

If West Coast scallops are sometimes compared unfavorably to East Coast scallops, it is perhaps because the latter are frequently fished off California, where the waters are comparatively warm. However, some of the Pacific scallops extend their ranges far to the north, and when they mature in the cold currents coming from the Arctic, they acquire a flavor more enticing than the taste they have farther south. The thick scallop, *Aequipecten circularis*, about the same size as the East Coast bay scallop, has a range running from Monterey Bay to Peru; in Peru, where they are called *cochinos*, and in Chile, where there are larger scallops, midway between bay scallops and sea scallops, they are often eaten like oysters, raw on the half-shell; natives of these countries are surprised to hear that they are not so eaten in the United States.

A strange statement I find in American sources is that the scallop cannot be found on the market in the shell because its habit of opening it after being taken from the water loses its liquid. This was certainly true in earlier times in the United States, for old cookbooks tell of preparation of scallops cooked in the shell, without removing the animal from it, and also advising keeping the shell for other uses (indeed the name "scallop" for certain dishes comes from the use of shells as their cooking vessels). Scallops are found in their shells in European markets; the Japanese keep the shells for raising oysters, using them as bases for the spat, as Western breeders use trays.

On the European side of the Atlantic, besides the Pilgrim scallops already mentioned, the species most eaten in France is *Aequipecten maximus*, while the smaller common scallop of Great Britain is *Pecten opercularis*, of which there are beds in the Firth of Forth and the Irish Sea. There are also the even smaller *Chlamys opercularis* and the still smaller *Chlamys varia*, the *varianus* or *petasote* of France.

A deep-sea variety is *Pecten magellanicus*, which like other sea scallops is big enough to open a tempting opportunity for fishermen. Small scallops are sold whole, making cheating difficult, but since the big ones are often retailed cut up, unscrupulous seafood sellers can take a cookie cutter of appropriate size and shape and cut pieces out of inexpensive shark meat, and lo and behold — expensive sea scallops!

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Look behind our numbers and you'll see our resources.

REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION December 31, 1979

ASSETS

Cash and demand accounts	\$ 145,697,341
Interest bearing deposits with banks	907,737,443
Precious metals	200,036,509
Investment securities	439,171,916
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	1,870,000
Loans, net of unearned income	2,145,108,412
Allowance for possible loan losses	(38,999,450)
Loans (net)	2,106,498,932
Customers' liability under acceptances	263,226,922
Bank premises and equipment	28,555,178
Accrued interest receivable	75,431,170
Other assets	231,082,626
	\$4,415,312,080

LIABILITIES

Deposits	\$3,300,267,885
Short term borrowings	99,845,226
Acceptances outstanding	273,896,896
Accrued interest payable	130,693,050
Due to factored clients	217,435,407
Other liabilities	88,329,936

STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

Common stock	100,000,000
Surplus	100,000,000
Undivided profits	104,844,566
Total stockholder's equity	304,844,566
Letters of credit outstanding	\$4,415,312,050
	\$ 221,744,628

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Media

NZZ Enters 3d Century

By Calla Comer

ZURICH (IHT) — Mornings in Bern are newsworthy in particular. It is digested readily along with coffee and rolls by diplomats and government officials regardless of their mother tongue. The *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, or the NZZ as it's popularly known, is considered re-

quired reading for anyone who's anybody in the Swiss capital.

Dr. Fred Luchsinger, editor in chief of the NZZ, Switzerland's largest, most influential and oldest (it celebrated its 200th anniversary last month) newspaper, says, "The NZZ addresses itself primarily to those readers who want to think and assimilate, rather than those who merely react to assorted stimuli."

In-Depth Reporting

In addition to the NZZ's high reputation at home, the paper has long been in the front rank of international newspapers, more so for the quality of its in-depth reporting than for its classic Swiss graphics. It has a daily circulation of 116,000, 30,000 of which is distributed outside of Switzerland. Luchsinger says that NZZ's 25 full-time correspondents in 30 countries are "not kept on a tight editorial leash" or pressed for "just a few superficial stories."

He says that the paper likes to keep its correspondents at their posts for relatively long periods of time to develop expertise in their subject.

Eric Mettler, deputy editor in chief, defends the paper's austere appearance by comparing it to France's *Le Monde*. "If you've got something important to say and you say it well, looks don't count."

The "Zürcher Zeitung" was published for the first time on Jan. 12, 1780. It had four pages in the octavo format. Initially, the paper appeared twice weekly on Wednesday and Saturdays. In 1821, the paper began to print three days a week and *Neue* was added to the title. Daily editions began in 1843.

6 Days a Week

Zurich's rapid economic development and growing importance as a business center in Switzerland in the late 19th century led the paper to three editions a day. This policy held until 1969 when the number of editions was reduced to two and then one in 1974. The paper appears six days a week. In addition to supplements on the arts, fashion, advertising, education, technology and aviation, the NZZ comes out monthly with a Swiss Review of World Affairs in English.

The paper has a tradition of liberal opinion without aligning itself to any particular political party.

Luchsinger says that he's often asked by newsmen from abroad how the NZZ as a newspaper from a small, neutral country has become so internationally prominent and remained independent and profitable.

"The answer is," he says "that capital costs are kept very modest and revenues are constantly used in expanding and improving editorial content."

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Bookings: Theater, except Sunday, 04/VALMALE

Itzhak PERLMAN

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International Restaurant Guide

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AUBERGE DU MOUTON BLANC 40, rue d'Antony 268.01.21. Closed on Sat. 2nd of best lamb chops in Paris.

LE BERKELEY 7 Av. Malherbe, 225.47.77. French cuisine, dinner, drinks, dancing, live music. Music from 7:30 p.m. to 1 a.m. At the place JEAN CHARLES.

BONNE FOURCHETTE 320 Rue St-Honoré, 260.45.27. Closed Saturday. Gastronomic menu. Extensive choice. Business lunch. Dinner.

LE CONGRES 80 Ave. de la Gde-Armée, 274.17.24. Every day well 7 a.m. French, Italian, Spanish, etc. Open till 1 a.m. Air-conditioned.

GOLDENBERG JO 7 r. des Beaux, 278.29.09. Daily. Lunch. Sandwiches, pastries, salads, soups, chopped liver, etc. Open till 1 a.m. Air-conditioned.

LE GRAND DIRECTOIRE 2, rue Combar (1st) 260.72.32. Seafood, grill, Maitre d'hôtel. Open every day. New management.

LA MERE CATHERINE 6, place du Tertre 605.32.69. Traditional cuisine. Wide choice of specialties. Terrace of French food.

LA POMME Place Dauphine, 10 de la Cité 325.76.75. Tasty and hearty meals. Island atmosphere. Ratto cuisine.

PORT DE BONHEUR CHEZ CHONG, 8 Rue Montholon (1st), 260.53.99. Chinese dishes. Seafood spec. English speaking. Daily.

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PARIS - LEFT BANK

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VFW and Fokker Dissolving Union

EMEN, West Germany, Feb. 11 (AP-DJ) — VFW-Fokker, the space firm uniting West Germany's Vereinigte Flugtechnische and the Netherlands' Fokker, has been dissolved and the two will operate independently.

VFW, based in Bremen and based in Amsterdam, the parties announced today.

The relationship was one of the efforts made in recent years to internationalize the aerospace industry. VFW-Fokker was formed in 1979, after mutual friction about policies, observers have had as about the VFW-Fokker union for some time and were not surprised at the breakup.

The VFW-Fokker statement said the breakup conforms with a trend that has emerged in the past few years in Europe toward a more consolidated national, or international, working in joint international undertakings such as the Airbus, Tornado and Spacelab.

The statement said the separation is a "necessary consequence" of a decision to restructure West Germany's aerospace industry, which envisions the union of Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm (MBB) and VFW.

Observers for MBB said that the breakup represented a very

Kaufman's Views Bond Market Still Viable?

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT) — The recent recognition that inflation is not about to disappear is creating havoc in the bond markets. Thirty-year Treasury bonds, for example, declined about 14 percent in the first five weeks of this year.

Some credit markets analysts are concerned about the viability of the long-term bond markets. Among the most concerned is Henry Kaufman, a noted credit market economist and an executive committee member at Salomon Brothers.

He argues that the plunging market represents more than a transitory phenomenon. He views it as reflecting a shift in the structure of the financial markets that will affect the way funds are raised and place an extra burden on the banking system. The following is an excerpt from a conversation between Mr. Kaufman and Karen W. Aronson, financial reporter for The New York Times.

Q: Bond prices have declined dramatically in recent weeks, but does the problem really amount to anything more serious than some portfolio losses for investors?

A: A number of developments have occurred that would suggest that besides falling prices, the depth and breadth of the bond market probably have been diminishing — that the actual structure of the bond market itself may be changing.

Many people had expected inflation to diminish. Instead, we have seen it rise, and seen that the policy posture of the government is not to launch a frontal attack on inflation. On top of that there have been a series of technical, structural changes among markets that have also resulted from the high inflation.

Q: What are those factors?

A: One is that life insurance companies, which typically are big buyers of long-term bonds, are being asked to make many loans against outstanding insurance policies. That prompts money they would otherwise be investing in long-term bonds.

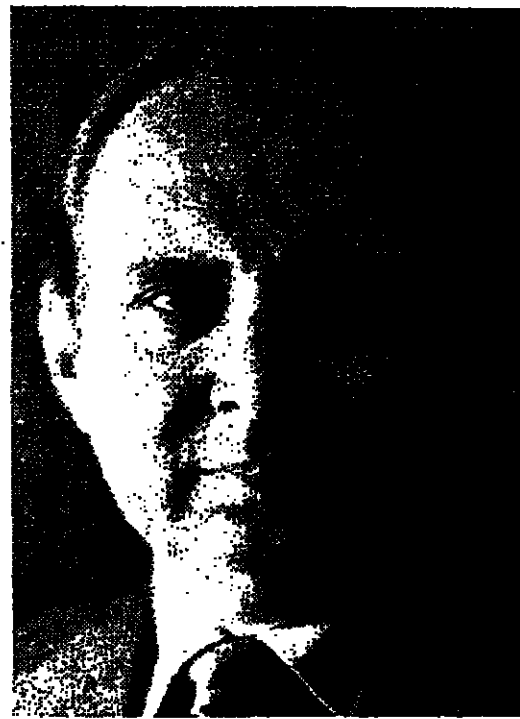
Another is that pension funds and insurance companies have made large commitments to buy mortgages. That also prompts money they might otherwise have invested in corporate bonds and U.S. government bonds.

Third, the United States government itself has become a larger borrower in the long-term bond markets, taking up much of the available credit. Each quarter the government issues \$2 billion in 30-year bonds and \$1.5 billion in 15-year bonds, for an annual total of \$14 billion. Ten years ago the government was incapable of selling any long-term bonds because there was a 44 percent ceiling on what they were allowed to pay, a ceiling that is no longer operative.

Finally, and this is an equally important point, under current circumstances, it is virtually impossible to attract individual investors to long-term bonds. There were large buyers in 1970 and 1974-1975. But in those periods, they did not have the opportunity to purchase money-market certificates or money-market mutual funds. The money-market mutual funds have preempted a lot of money that might otherwise have gone into long bonds.

Q: Why not let long-term rates simply rise to the point where they are attractive to investors?

A: It is difficult to quantify how far yields must rise to draw enough investors back in — particularly with



Henry Kaufman

inflation continuing to rise and with the potential increase in defense spending. If rates go too high, corporations will simply choose not to issue bonds. Throughout the last 12 months, there has been an extraordinary hesitancy on the part of corporations to borrow long-term money, and that was with rates at 8, 9 or 10 percent.

Q: If you are right that there is not a common meeting ground in the rates investors are willing to accept and at which corporations are willing to borrow, where will potential borrowers turn for funds?

A: Unless you change the underlying force of inflation, the long-term bond market will be restructured to include floating-rate bonds and bonds with shorter maturities and faster repayment schedules. Many corporations may also turn to commercial banks for funds. That would reduce the final liquidity for the banking system, since part of their liquidity depends on corporations being able to borrow long (in the bond markets) to pay off bank debt. This could hamper the next period of expansion in the economy, since one prerequisite for expansion is an improved liquidity base — improved balance sheets. We become very vulnerable to a dampening recovery.

Q: With investors' returning interest in the stock market, couldn't corporations raise new equity instead of issuing long-term bonds, as a means of improving their balance sheets?

A: I think there probably is some shift at the margin in the ratio of funds that institutions are allocating for stocks rather than bonds. That will result in some new equity financing. But of the \$125 billion in external financing corporations did last year, less than \$3 billion was in equity; the rest was debt. Sure they could raise that to \$10 billion or \$15 billion. But they cannot suddenly explode the figure to \$30 or \$40 billion or enough to really take up the difference, without affecting supply-and-demand considerations in the market for equities. Besides, with high inflation and limited economic growth at best, there is also a ceiling on the performance of the equity market.

U.S. Economists Wavering

By Thomas C. Hayes
NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT) — After 18 months of almost universal forecasts of an impending U.S. recession, a growing minority of private economists now expect the economy to continue advancing, or at least to limp ahead, into 1981.

The shift of views is all the more striking coming as it does less than two weeks after the administration officially accepted the recession forecast.

"The outlook for U.S. business, as it has been described by most forecasters for almost a year, now seems to require fundamental revision," wrote Albert Sommers, chief economist of the Conference Board, a private business-research organization, in a report last week. In an interview, he added: "My model has no recession. There is no intellectual base for forecasting a recession."

Lacy Hunt, Fidelity Bank's chief economist, sees a 1-percent downturn in inflation-adjusted gross national product for the third quarter but overall "a stagnant year, with mildly positive growth."

Most Pessimistic
However, most economists remain pessimistic, and the administration's forecasts predicted a mild recession with a 1-percent drop in real GNP.

In the private sector, Lawrence Chimerine of Chase Economics, Otto Eckstein of Data Resources, Irwin Kellner of Manufacturers Hanover Trust and Jeffrey Green of Wharton Economic Forecasting Associates are among those who see a drop in real GNP in at least two consecutive quarters.

But Mr. Kellner pointed out: "There is not that much of a contrast between us." Where the optimists see a meager advance, the pessimists see a meager decline.

"I think you'll find that most everybody would acknowledge that we could squeeze through without a technical recession," Mr. Green said.

And Mr. Eckstein said, "We have alternative solutions out there that don't include any downturn at all."

Good Weather

Last week, Mr. Eckstein revised his late-January forecast by postponing the downturn to the second quarter due to "remarkably favorable weather" giving the economy an unexpected lift.

Morgan Guaranty Trust, in its monthly survey, said the economy's "surprising stagnation" made it unlikely that a recession would get under way in the current quarter. Still, Morgan explained, "the peak-to-trough recession, finally, should stand still long enough to be counted."

Mr. Eckstein said that he saw a 25-percent chance of avoiding a recession in 1980. This possibility depends mostly on consumers' continuing their heavy spending — a prospect that economists generally consider unlikely.

The U.S. savings rate, as measured against individuals' after-tax income, is at its lowest level in 30

years, as consumers have dipped into savings to maintain living standards as inflation-adjusted incomes fell. It plunged from 5.6 percent in June to 2.6 percent at the end of December, "a tremendous decline," Mr. Chimerine notes.

In the last quarter of 1979, the savings rate was 3.3 percent, the first time it had been under 4 percent in any quarter since 1951. By comparison, West Germany's savings rate was 14 percent last year and Japan's above 20 percent.

The economists who predict a recession doubt that the savings evaporation can go much further. The Labor Department has reported that 338,000 people lost their jobs in January, the largest setback since March, 1975.

"While not guaranteeing a recession, the January figures certainly

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

Big Board Prices Decline Amid Profit-Taking in Oils

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 — Profit-taking on recently strong oil and defense issues depressed New York Stock Exchange prices in heavy trading today despite gains by other natural resources issues.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 6.14 to 889.59 and declines led advances by about two to one as turnover expanded to about 59 million shares.

Money market analysts said despite record interest rates in the bond market, credit still appears to be readily available and the Fed may have to tighten to control bank reserves.

This fear was cited by dealers in bonds, whose prices opened weak and continued to fall with long-dated issues down 18 point on the day late in the session. The new 11 1/8's of 2010 were at 98 1/2 compared with 99 25/32 at the opening and 100 18/32 at Friday's close.

The Commerce Department reported after the close that retail sales rose \$1.74 billion, or 2.3 percent, in January to a seasonally adjusted \$78.54 billion.

Kaiser Resources Ltd. said it agreed to sell most of its Canadian oil and gas operations to Dome Petroleum for \$700 million. Kaiser said the shares will be applied to repayment of \$322.5 million of debt followed by an offer to Kaiser Resources' shareholders to purchase pro-rata 9 million of its 27 million outstanding common shares at \$43 per share.

Kaiser Resources said the sale will result in a net after-tax gain of about \$230 million.

Galveston-Houston raised the quarterly dividend to 12 cents a share from 10 and proposed a 2-for-1 common stock split.

Electronics Corp. of America declared a 50-percent stock dividend and raised the quarterly payout to 35 cents a share.

Other companies raising the quarterly dividend included Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing to 70 cents a share, Baxter Travenol Labs to 16, Borden to 27 1/2, Duntar to 50, Imperial Oil to 35, Meredith Corp. to 33, Union National Bank of Pittsburgh to 47 and Western States Life (semiannual) to 25.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions					
United States		Kerr-McGee		Signal	
Charter	1979	1978	1977	1978	1977
Revenue	1,24	589.2	Revenue	755.5	534.5
Profits	146.7	10.05	Profits	40.39	40.02
Per share	4.70	0.46	Per Share	1.56	1.55
Year	1978	1977	Year	1978	1977
Revenue	4.3	2.05	Revenue	2.7	2.1
Profits	365.33	23.28	Profits	160.01	118.19
Per share	12.94	1.09	Per Share	6.18	4.57
Goodrich		Safeway Stores			
1979	1978	1978	1977	1978	1977
Revenue	775.3	682.0	Revenue	4.36	3.92
Profits	14.8	20.3	Profits	36.40	47.89
Per Share	0.87	1.20	Per Share	1.40	1.83
Year	1978	1977	Year	1978	1977
Revenue	2.98	2.6	Revenue	13.72	12.55
Profits	82.6	70.1	Profits	143.3	146.1
Per Share	4.89	4.39	Per Share	5.49	5.60
Eastman Kodak					
1979	1978	1978	1977	1978	1977
Revenue	2.59	2.31	Revenue	1.09	915.7
Profits	294.7	331.4	Profits	45.1	43.3
Per share	1.82	2.05	Per Share	1.17	0.98
Year	1978	1977	Year	1978	1977
Revenue	8.03	7.01	Revenue	4.24	3.57
Profits	1.00	902.3	Profits	203.7	160.7
Per share	6.20	5.59	Per Share	5.28	4.17

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 2)

Swiss-Franc Instruments Leadied — Just in Case

JURICH, Feb. 11 (AP-DJ) — Swiss plans to offer special reserve instruments to oil-rich nations could they suddenly want to diversify their reserves into Swiss francs as well advanced, but at the moment, no such desire is evident.

In fact, foreign demand for francs of late has been lower than Swiss National Bank counted, upsetting plans to fight inflation with a slightly stronger currency.

"We were rather surprised" at the "itch in attitude by other countries, one central bank source said, "that it appears the Swiss has lost a lot of its fascination."

A senior Credit Suisse official said that since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the uneasy situation in Yugoslavia, demand for francs and Deutsche marks has dropped somewhat.

"There is much less confidence in franc currencies than before," Zurich bank executive said, "but that is not the reason why our clients are requesting North American investments."

The unpredictable world of foreign exchange could usher in a tumultuous any time, however, with that in mind, the Swiss are preparing the next time demand for the franc rises to buffer the small economy from sharp exchange rate fluctuations, the authorities are preparing central banks to obtain franc-denominated assets without going

through the foreign exchange market.

Although the Swiss National Bank remains steadfastly opposed to the internationalization of the franc, it realizes that the currency has to a certain extent already become a reserve currency and that the trend is likely to continue. Past estimates have put the annual growth in external demand for the franc at about 7 percent for the last few years.

The hope is that by offering central banks and monetary authorities of chiefly the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries a means of accumulating francs through the Swiss National Bank, Switzerland can achieve some "control" over the process.

Central bank President Fritz Leutwiler has said the options being studied include franc deposits at the central bank, which would bear interest, and franc-denominated interest-bearing notes. Moreover, special arrangements might be worked out with the private Swiss banks, a central bank source said, to create government paper that could then be purchased by the OPEC nations.

At this stage, one source explained, the central bank still is months away from making any decision, but the project has assumed top priority in case events dictate a quick move. "As long as the U.S. makes progress in fighting inflation, the danger of further diversification of reserves is rather low," he said.

Four months later, he has won over part of the monetary community, but not all. For while he has succeeded in controlling the money statistics as promised, a number of economists are arguing that in today's fast-changing monetary world, that accomplishment does not mean what it used to.

They argue that old measures of money have become outdated by vast alterations in financial systems and have been offering increasingly little help in deciphering events.

Behavior of both borrowers and lenders has changed in such highly inflationary times, leading to confusion over what effect higher interest rates, traditionally considered a credit damper, really have. Finally, the fact that the current inflation is tied in part to external events such as world oil prices has led to uncertainty over what impact tighter monetary policy alone can have on inflation anyway.

True Signal?

Thus, the debate in the camps of monetary economists no longer centers on whether the comfortable old measure of money, cash and checking accounts known as M-1, is growing too fast. Few economists believe it is. The question is whether the slowing of M-1 growth really signals the monetary restraint that has become part of the current economic consensus.

New forms of money now appear with regularity, diluting and confusing various attempts at monetary measurement and suggesting that the availability of money is actually increasing much faster than M-1's weekly growth would suggest.

In addition, some economists worry that the monetary base — bank reserves and cash holdings — is growing too rapidly. Expansion in the monetary base is thought to lead to money-supply expansion.

In any case, last week, the Fed in a long-awaited action revamped the monetary aggregates with the aim of providing more relevant statistics (NYT, Feb. 10). Whether this attempt to defuse the debate on what the numbers mean will be successful remains problematic.

The Fed's difficulties are compounded by its extraordinary secrecy and Mr. Volcker's unwillingness to speak in anything but generalities about what various monetary statistics mean. The result is that analyzing policy becomes largely a speculative exercise.

"I think it has become increasingly clear that the Fed has not been effective in moderating monetary growth," said Lacy Hunt, chief

Fed's M-1 Growth Slowdown Held Moot

By Steven Rattner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (NYT) — In October, when Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker announced measures to tighten controls on growth of the money supply, his principal goal seemed to be to soothe fears of explosive increases and the inflation that might result.

Four months later, he has won over part of the monetary community, but not all. For while he has succeeded in controlling the money statistics as promised, a number of economists are arguing that in today's fast-changing monetary world, that accomplishment does not mean what it used to.

They argue that old measures of money have become outdated by vast alterations in financial systems and have been offering increasingly little help in deciphering events.

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"I think it has become increasingly clear that the Fed has not been effective in moderating monetary growth," said Lacy Hunt, chief

economist at Philadelphia's Fidelity Bank. "I think that's why the economy has remained strong — monetary growth is above the inflation rate."

Critics in Minority
He reasons that in 1979, M-1 increased 5.1 percent, well within the Fed target of 3-to-6 percent. But three new forms of money were missing: automatic transfer accounts, which move money automatically from savings to checking; "repos," which are corporate funds left on deposit and lent out overnight by banks; and money market mutual funds.

When those forms of money are incorporated, Mr. Hunt argues, the result is an increase of 13.4 percent in 1979. The new M-1-B, which comes close to reflecting Mr. Hunt's measure, shows a faster rate than the old M-1, but still not as fast as Mr. Hunt indicates.

Mr. Hunt's fears of excessive money growth are shared by, among others, Henry Kaufman, a Salomon Brothers economist, who points to unusually rapid increases in bank reserves, or lending base, of late. The compound annual rate of increase was 19.5 percent in the four weeks ending Jan. 2, a jump that could mean bulges in the money supply in the future.

But although the critics have been highly visible, they continue to represent a minority in the economic community. For the most part, economists are pleased with the effects of Mr. Volcker's efforts, even the monetary economists who tend to worry particularly about excessive growth.

"They have tightened a great deal," said monetarist Beryl Sprinkel, executive vice president at Harris Trust & Savings Bank. "I'm very pleased and a little surprised."

"They are doing what they said they would do," said Allan Metzger, co-chairman of the Shadow Open Market Committee, an ad hoc group that in the past has been highly critical of the Fed for not curbing the money supply adequately. "The Wall Street people want to see blood on the street but no blood," added Mr. Metzger, who is also professor of economics at Carnegie-Mellon University.

When the Fed announced in October that instead of concentrating on interest rates as its guide in conducting monetary policy, it would begin to control the amount of money being created, the immediate reaction was a sharp jump in interest rates. The prime rate hit 15 1/2 percent, far above the old record of 12 percent.

Money Growth Slowed

Money growth slowed sharply. Since October, old M-1 has grown at only a 2.2-percent annual rate compared to a 9.8-percent rate in the previous four months and a Fed target of no more than 4.5 percent.

North Sea Oil Prices Seen Rising \$4 to New Plateau

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP-DJ) — North Sea producers are expected to add another increase in oil prices, despite this week, but that may be a big move for some months.

With that in mind, the Swiss are preparing the next time demand for the franc rises to buffer the small economy from sharp exchange rate fluctuations, the authorities are preparing central banks to obtain franc-denominated assets without going

1. But producers have been agonizing for several days over what to charge for the remainder of this quarter. Their prices usually track those of the African members of OPEC.

This time, however, there have been subtle pressures from the U.K. government to hold down prices, at least those in the U.K. sector.

Those producers of North Sea oil that do not have refineries are pushing for the highest prices the market will bear. Those with refineries, as well as the other purchasers of North Sea oil, are recommending prices less than those of the African countries.

Observers believe that the compromise result will be a new reference price of about \$33.75 for North Sea oil, up \$4 from current levels. The reference price, on which other North Sea prices are based, is that charged for crude produced in the Forties Field.

Paris Court Declines To Rule on Iran Suit

PARIS, Feb. 11 (Reuters) — The Paris Civil Court declined to make a summary ruling on Bank Markazi Iran's action for repayment of \$100 million deposited with Bank of America's branch here, court officials said today. The court ruled the Iranian central bank should now take action under normal court procedure, they said. The same court refused to make a summary ruling in December on Bank Markazi's action for the release of \$50 million on deposit with Citibank's branch.

In London, banking and legal sources said suits brought there by Bank Markazi to recover more than \$3 billion of deposits placed with the London branches of Chase Manhattan and four other U.S. banks could come to trial in April or May. This follows a recent New York court decision to end a temporary order which restrained Iran's central bank from pursuing action against Chase outside U.S. jurisdiction.

Abundance, and lagging demand, have caused prices on spot markets to fall rapidly in recent weeks to \$30-to-\$35 a barrel.

Nigeria and Libya's \$37.21, \$34.21 and \$34.72 a barrel, respectively, for their oil. Due to sluggish markets, Almay refund part of its extra-high charge, which includes a barrel "exploration" fee.

Any increase in North Sea prices will be retroactive to Feb.

Wall St., Mitsubishi May Fund Chrysler

DETROIT, Feb. 11 (AP-DJ) — Chrysler may get some much-needed financial help soon from Wall Street and Mitsubishi Motors, Chrysler's Japanese partner.

Meanwhile, Chrysler executives are trying to damp speculation that the company would soon jointly manufacture or market cars and trucks with PSA Peugeot-Citroen. Last week, Chrysler and the French automaker announced they had agreed to talk about joint manufacturing and marketing; Peugeot also agreed to lend Chrysler \$100 million (NYT, Feb. 7).

But it became clear that last week's announcement suggesting joint ventures was made largely at the French automaker's request. Chrysler sources said it was intended to blunt any French domestic opposition to the loan.

Chrysler is expected to announce another interim financing arrangement with Mitsubishi this week. That would insure the delivery of some 40,000 Mitsubishi vehicles by the end of March, even though Chrysler can not pay for them. Chrysler would have needed \$140 million without the assistance.

[Chrysler sources said that Mitsubishi Motors would provide the financing in exchange for Chrysler's

consideration of the Japanese firm's request to distribute its vehicles outside Chrysler's U.S. sales network. Reuters reported.]

Also, it is understood, Chrysler is close to an agreement with E.F. Hutton, the New York securities firm, to help underwrite all or part of the sale of a \$250-million issue of debentures that would be convertible into common stock. The debentures reportedly would be sold to Chrysler dealers, suppliers and others who already have a financial stake in Chrysler's future.

The Peugeot loan, backed by Chrysler's 15-percent stake in Peugeot-Citroen, together with Mitsubishi Motors' financing, the sale of convertible debentures and other sources, will help Chrysler pay outstanding bills while it rounds up longer-term financing of some \$2 billion. Chrysler must get that before it can rely on \$1.5-billion of loan guarantees offered by the federal government.

It appeared that the major immediate goal — aside from raising cash — of Chrysler's coming negotiations with Peugeot will be to expand Peugeot's role as a supplier of parts and technology to Chrysler.

A merger or full partnership with Peugeot is not on the agenda, Lee Iacocca, Chrysler chairman, said in an interview, and plans do not exist for "equity arrangements of any type" with Peugeot. "We don't have any specific goal" or deadline for any kind of agreement, he said.

However, last week's announcement said that if agreement was not reached by June 1, Peugeot will be given an option to buy back its 1.8 million shares that Chrysler holds by the end of the year.

Merger Not Planned

Attractive as the prospect of getting parts and technology from Peugeot may be, the advantages to Chrysler would be less striking than the benefits of filing its dealer showrooms soon with French-built vehicles or rapidly converting its underused manufacturing capacity to assemble jointly designed cars.

Even if the talks lead to such development, Mr. Iacocca said, they are unlikely to affect Chrysler for at least the next two years. "Nobody involved in the negotiations is hoping for a short-term cure," a Chrysler source said.

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U.S. Commodity Prices

on High Low Close Chg. |

[illegible]

5	Zinc E. S. L. Boston, 15	0.37%	0.38%
	Silver N.Y., 02	38.500	7.250
	Gold N.Y., 02	710.00	24.00

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes		
February 11, 1980		
	Close	Previous
Mood's.....	1,672.11	1,671.94

Draw James Spud	N.A.	4527
D.J. Futura	N.A.	4611

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931. p—specimenary; f—final
Roths : base 100 : Sep. 15, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Average 1924-35.

Monday's

New Highs and Lows

NEW RIGHTS-128-
Alcon Alum GFWb p/c Plan Results

Amax Inc	Gulf Oil	Porter of
Amax Int	Halliburton	RCA 21st
Amstar Corp	Hormel Foods	Railway Corp

Ames Hess Pl	Hanson Pub	Rafael Nat
Arm Nat Res	Handy/Har	Randall Nat
Arbiter Bro	Hanna Mng	Randall Nat
Apache Co S	Hartroth	Randall Nat
Asarco Inc	Harris Co	Randall Nat
ATR Richi	Haus No Gas	Randall Nat
Ati Rh 2 Mof	Hudds B M n 2	Randall Nat
Bache Grp	Huffman EF S	Randall Nat
Baker Int	INCOLD	Randall Nat
Ban Col Tr	Kaiser Alum	Randall Nat
	Koneb Svc	Randall Nat

Balco Peri	Kenilworth Rty.	St. Louis Min.
Balse Canal	Kennecott	San Francisco Ind.
Barnes Minn.		San Francisco Ind.

Barry Stern
 Britt Peet
 Burnside Co
 Burns RL
 Cabot Co
 Callah Mng
 Can Pac Co
 Carling Co
 Centex Corp
 Can Lo En
 Cities Svc
 Kerr McG
 Kollmör
 Kollmör w
 LTV Corp
 LTV 2400
 Lear Petr
 MAPCO
 McDermott
 McDer 220
 McIntyre
 Merrill v n
 San-Petr
 SM Petr
 Schlumber
 Scudd Over
 Seab Cat Lin
 SEDCO Inc
 Shear Leash
 Shell Trns
 Shell Co
 Souther Ind
 Southwin

ComPac	Mobil	Southland
Conoco Inc	Mark Knap	Stimwest Gas

Cooper Ind
Corbind's
Crown Co
Crown Zell
Datapoint
Daylin Hud
DeSoto Inc
Diamond
Disposal Eq
DonLuf Jen
Dannetlev

DutchBay	Occid 360pf	Texgill 30f
EMI Ltd	OccidP 4pf	Thomson JWB

EnginCo's
 Enserch
 Exxon
 FeltMiss Co
 FluorCo's
 FosterWhit
 FreePrinMin
 GearhOwen
 Genstar
 GratiPaw
 GracPac

Global Mar PitneyB 212pt WoodsPitt
GulfWstrn

NEW LOWS - 75

AloPw 17pf	Dual L 210prK	MisSocH
AloPw 17pf	Dual L 231pr	Minn PwL
AloP 122pf	Dual L 275pr	NVFCot
Amr Con	EmryAF	NYSStEG
AgEnBd Pd	FederDstr	Norton Sm
AmTT pfA	FidUn Bncp	Oh Ed 1875r
Avn Brnd	Filmwvrs	Potom Elec

Benef 5.50pt	Fst Chart	PSvCof 1.4pt
Base 8.00pt	FlexIV 1.61pt	PSNH 2.75pt
PSvCof 1.4pt	PSNH 2.75pt	PSvCof 1.4pt

BKRYRWS pr	Gen T-000	POGSE
CaroPwL1	GenTELEpr	PSEG 2.13w
CaroPL pIA	HonJhn Sec	PSEG 7.00w
CanCo West	Hawaii Elec	RCA 1.50w
CinG 9.52w	Hause Fin	Rivlan
CWE 11.70w	HaeF 2.50w	Souln000
CWE 2.57w	Humana 2.50w	TennC 7.00w
Computr	INACorp w	TUC Lm1
CrackNM 2.15w	IndMUM 2.15w	TWC 2.60w
DeTe 7.36w	IntFlow Fr	TraGFL 2.00w
DeTe 2.22w	Kmart	UAL Inc.

DukeP p1AA	LILCoptFK	UnivFds
DukeP p1G	McLeanTr	WHICupIA
DukeP p1H	MtWVIA 1/3-1	Winter 1985

ConsGold Seeks Investigation of

Share Ownership

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP-DI) — Consolidated Goldfields Ltd. said today it has requested that the Department of Trade investigate the ownership of the company's shares. The move follows its announcement last week that there had been a change in the company's management.

cently been a considerable increase in the number of unregistered ships.

Analysts are saying that an unknown buyer, probably foreign, acquired one-fifth or more of Consolidated Goldfields' equity at a cost of £100 million or more without registering ownership of

— *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997

100

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 11

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock									
Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Chg.										Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Chg.										Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Chg.									
A—A—A—										A—A—A—										A—A—A—									
2-4 ARRS	40	29	9	47	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	21-4	10	Colwell	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-2	7-4	Harvey	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
3-4 ADV	20	4	6	1	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	21-5	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-3	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 AT	44	52	15	15	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	21-6	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-4	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
5-4 AVC	4	146	111	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	21-7	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-5	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
4-4 AZL	61	61	2	2	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-8	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-6	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 ACMpr	24	25	1	1	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	21-9	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-7	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
2-4 Action	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-10	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-8	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
8-4 Action	30	19	10	10	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-11	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-9	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-12	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-10	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-13	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-11	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-14	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-12	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-15	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-13	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-16	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-14	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-17	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-15	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-18	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-16	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-19	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-17	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-20	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-18	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-21	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-19	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-22	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-20	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-23	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-21	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
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1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-25	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-23	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-26	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-24	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-27	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-25	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-28	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-26	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-29	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-27	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-30	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-28	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-31	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-29	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-32	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-30	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-33	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-31	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-34	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-32	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-35	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-33	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-36	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-34	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-37	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-35	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-38	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-36	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-39	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-37	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-40	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-38	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-41	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-39	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-42	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-40	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-43	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-41	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-44	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-42	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-45	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-43	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-46	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-44	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-47	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-45	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-48	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-46	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-49	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-47	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-50	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-48	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-51	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-49	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-52	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-50	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-53	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-51	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-54	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-52	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-55	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-53	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-56	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-54	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-57	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-55	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-58	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-56	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	21-59	10	Comcast	50	3.20	28	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	7-57	7-4	Haworth	9	79	6%	6%	6%	6%
1-4 Adv	34	25	1	1																									

[illegible]

U.S. Economists Wavering on Forecasts of Recession

(Continued from Page 7)

accept the possibility of one very much alive." Mr. Kellner said. "We have an end to the consumer buying spree." The government also reported last week that the growth of consumer installment debt slowed sharply toward the end of 1979.

Mr. Hunt said the nation's low savings rate is the primary reason he expects a downturn in the third quarter to be mild.

Still, Mr. Eckstein contended, it is possible that consumers will keep spending and proceed on a razor-thin savings cushion, which could prove inadequate if times become worse. A savings rate of 3.2 percent or less for the entire year would wreck the nation out of recession until 1981, Mr. Eckstein said.

"But in the end, the weakness has to be spent," he said. "If there are no negative quarters this year, the situation would cry out for dramatic correction in 1981. Inflation will have stayed at about 1 percent a month for a second year and public opinion will have turned on us. We would be better to have three quarters of negative growth than to stagger through 1980 without any inflation improvement."

Mr. Sommers thinks the economy has departed from the traditional pattern of an up-and-down business cycle that has characterized industrial economies, at least temporarily.

There is a "pervasive sense of a gradually disintegrating business cycle," he said. Consumer spending, capital investment and credit availability are strong and inventories are "extraordinarily" low for an economy supposedly on the verge of recession, he said. While the savings rate is minuscule, interest rates and the money supply are high.

"I'm raising questions about conventional formulations," he said.

"They have not revealed the true strength in consumption. There's an underground-economy aspect here, which may lead us to unrecorded business transactions."

Many of the economists interviewed agree that the Federal Reserve Board's monetary policy is not as tight as it appears. Mr. Hunt termed it "illusory" because of the vast amount of credit supplied to business through money-market funds—mutual funds that invest in short-term credit instruments.

Money-market funds' assets surged to \$53 billion in January from the year-earlier \$13 billion. They have so far not been included in the money supply figures but will be in the Fed's newly defined M-2.

Mr. Kellner added: "Banks have no trouble securing funds, and businessmen have no trouble borrowing them."

If Fed chairman Paul Volcker leads a renewed assault on inflation by tightening credit further, the chances of a 1980 recession will increase, Mr. Sommers said.

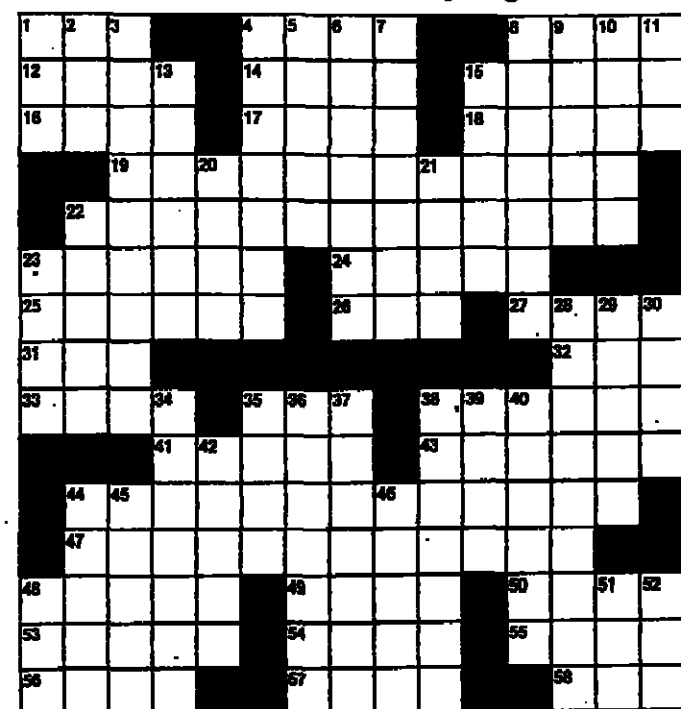
"Those arguing for a recession are predicting a severe Federal Reserve action," he said. "Not only higher interest rates but also a real scarcity of funds. I doubt that this is likely."

The tight inventory situation is another argument against a recession. Warehouse stocks, which usually amount to about 1 percent of GNP just before a recession starts, were extraordinarily high at 2 percent of GNP in 1974. Currently, it is 0.2 percent, which may be too low," Mr. Hunt said. "We've never gone into a recession with that low."

The small inventories suggest that businesses will not have to close assembly lines for long if sales drop. This is one reason that those predicting a recession believe it will be mild.

[illegible]

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Malesha



- ACROSS**
- Scrooge's word
 - Old Glory
 - Davenport
 - Norwegian king
 - Uncommon
 - Mister, in Juárez
 - Old Eli
 - Cry of pain
 - Larch and ash
 - "... shall not perish"
 - Ford's Theater event: Apr. 14, 1865
 - Fascinate
 - Follow
 - The tops
 - Convened
 - Sprint
 - Hebrew letter
 - Civil War figure
 - Met stadium
 - Ham's click
 - Second of two
 - Actress Rainer
 - Consist
 - Young Lincoln et al.
- DOWN**
- Lincoln's—Proclamation
 - Holy city in Asia
 - Unit of weight in Turkey
 - Space agcy.
 - Labyrinth
 - Seine feeder above Rouen
 - Kind of jacket
 - Lincoln, Beane and Ribicoff
 - River of W.W.I importance
 - Tight—, in football
 - Lad
 - C.S.A. state
 - Words from Lincoln's "house divided" speech
 - to shining...
 - Ach— (voiceless sounds)
 - Kind of juror
 - Prophets
 - "... for those who— gave their lives"
 - Assured names
 - Kind of jockey
 - Is ambitious
 - Lend a hand
 - Gene of golf fame
 - Prefix with slavery
 - "You're for me"
 - Arm bones
 - Restore to health, G.I. style
 - Astound
 - Healing: Comb. form
 - Monogram of the author of "Little Women"
 - Lincoln's Tad, for one
 - "Fourscore—seven years..."

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ACROSS
1 SCROOGE
2 OLD GLORY
3 DAVENPORT
4 NORWEGIAN
5 UNCOMMON
6 MISTER
7 OLD ELI
8 CRY OF PAIN
9 LARCH AND ASH
10 SHALL NOT PERISH
11 FORD'S THEATER
12 FASCINATE
13 FOLLOW
14 THE TOPS
15 CONVENED
16 SPRINT
17 HEBREW LETTER
18 CIVIL WAR
19 MET STADIUM
20 HAM'S CLICK
21 SECOND OF TWO
22 ACTRESS RAINER
23 CONSIST
24 YOUNG LINCOLN

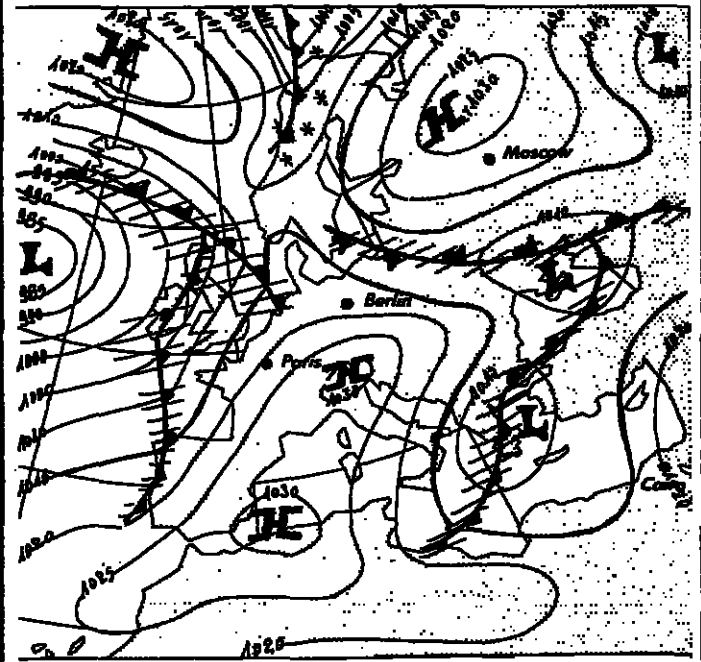
DOWN
1 LINCOLN'S
2 HOLY CITY
3 UNIT OF WEIGHT
4 SPACE AGENCY
5 LABYRINTH
6 SEINE FEEDER
7 KIND OF JACKET
8 LINCOLN
9 RIVER OF W.W.I
10 TIGHT
11 LAD
12 C.S.A. STATE
13 WORDS FROM LINCOLN'S
14 "HOUSE DIVIDED"
15 TO SHINING
16 ACH
17 KIND OF JUROR
18 PROPHETS
19 "FOR THOSE WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES"
20 ASSURED NAMES
21 KIND OF JOCKEY
22 IS AMBITIOUS
23 LEND A HAND
24 GENE OF GOLF FAME
25 PREFIX WITH SLAVERY
26 "YOU'RE FOR ME"
27 ARM BONES
28 RESTORE TO HEALTH
29 ASTOUND
30 HEALING
31 COMB. FORM
32 MONOGRAM OF THE AUTHOR OF "LITTLE WOMEN"
33 LINCOLN'S TAD
34 "FOURSCORE AND SEVEN YEARS"

WEATHER

ALGAE	14.5	Fair	MADRID	7.6	Fair
AMSTERDAM	8.4	Foggy	MIAMI	6.1	Fair
ANKARA	2.3	Fair	MILAN	5.1	Foggy
ATHENS	14.5	Fair	MONTREAL	1.7	Fair
BEIRUT	12.5	Overcast	MOSCOW	-1.9	Foggy
BELGRADE	3.3	Foggy	MUNICH	4.3	Shower
BELIN	8.4	Rain	NEW YORK	1.3	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	8.4	Overcast	NICE	1.3	Fair
BUDAPEST	6.3	Foggy	OSLO	-1.2	Snow
CASABLANCA	14.5	Cloudy	PARIS	9.1	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	1.3	Overcast	PRAGUE	6.3	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	17.6	Fair	ROME	15.9	Foggy
DUBLIN	11.3	Cloudy	SOFIA	2.3	Foggy
EDINBURGH	8.4	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	1.3	Overcast
FLORENCE	14.5	Foggy	TEHRAN	2.3	Rain
FRANKFURT	7.6	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	14.5	Cloudy
GENEVA	9.1	Fair	TOKYO	7.6	Fair
HELSINKI	-1.7	Fair	TUNIS	15.9	Overcast
HOUSTON	4.3	Cloudy	VIENNA	6.3	Rain
ISTANBUL	14.5	Fair	WARSAW	3.3	Foggy
LAS PALMAS	22.7	Fair	WASHINGTON	1.3	Fair
LISBON	10.5	Fair	ZURICH	6.3	Foggy
LONDON	12.5	Cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	24.7	Fair			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 1700 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles of 2000 GMT; all others of 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday



Thunderstorm: T
Rain: R
Snow: S
Wind Direction: Arrow

Warm Front: ~~~~~
Cold Front: ~~~~~
Occluded Front: ~~~~~
Quasi-Stationary Front: ~~~~~

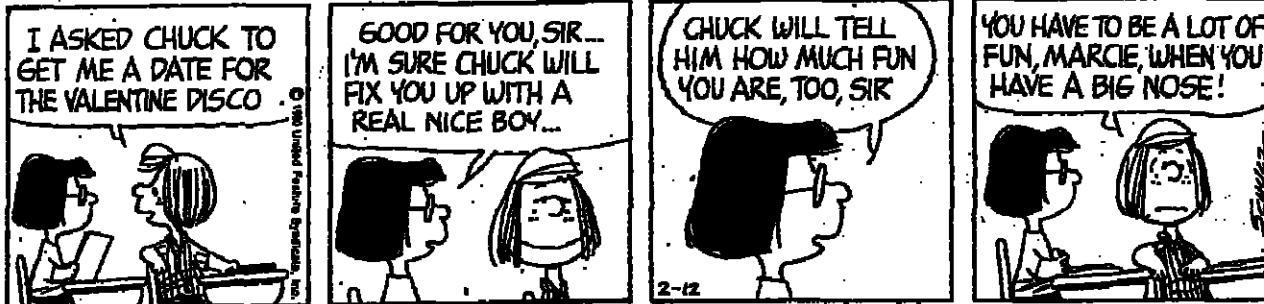
Man's Return From the 'Grave' Is Hailed With Lots of Red Tape

BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 11 (AP) — Donald Roberts is finding out that it is not easy to return from the grave. On Jan. 30, after being missing for 85 days and being given up for dead, Mr. Roberts walked out from a wilderness area near Stanley. He said he had hurt himself while goat hunting and decided to stay in the wilds. He survived temperatures that dropped to minus 50 degrees Fahrenheit by staying in a sleeping bag.

When he returned, the Idaho Statesman reported yesterday, he found that the bishop of his Mormon Church ward had his records stamped "deceased" and had sent them to church headquarters in Salt Lake City; two courts had declared him legally dead; a life insurance company was about to pay off the mortgage on his home; a dispute had arisen between his business partner and his family over the estate's share of the company, his relatives were quarreling over his possessions.

But Mr. Roberts is taking it all in stride. "I'm not going to be mad at anybody. It feels too good to be home," his wife quoted him as saying.

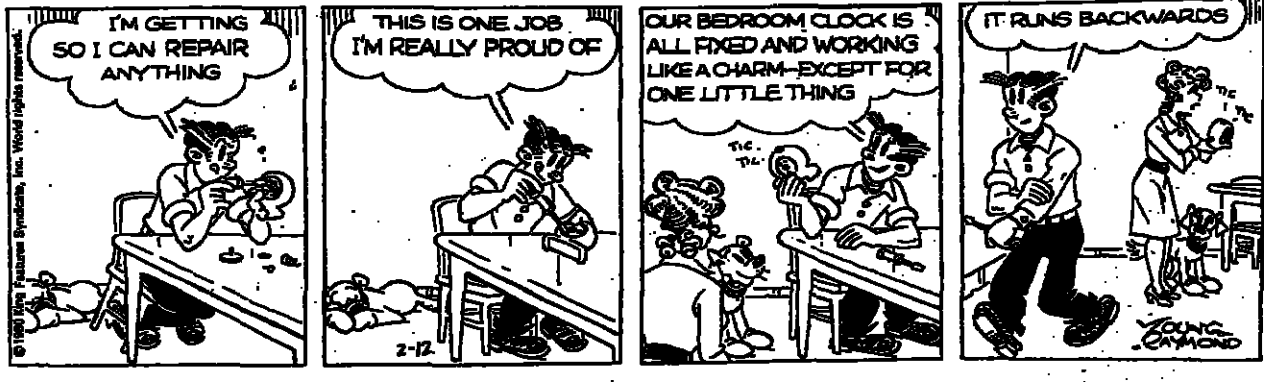
PEANUTS



B. C.



B. C.



B. C.



B. C.



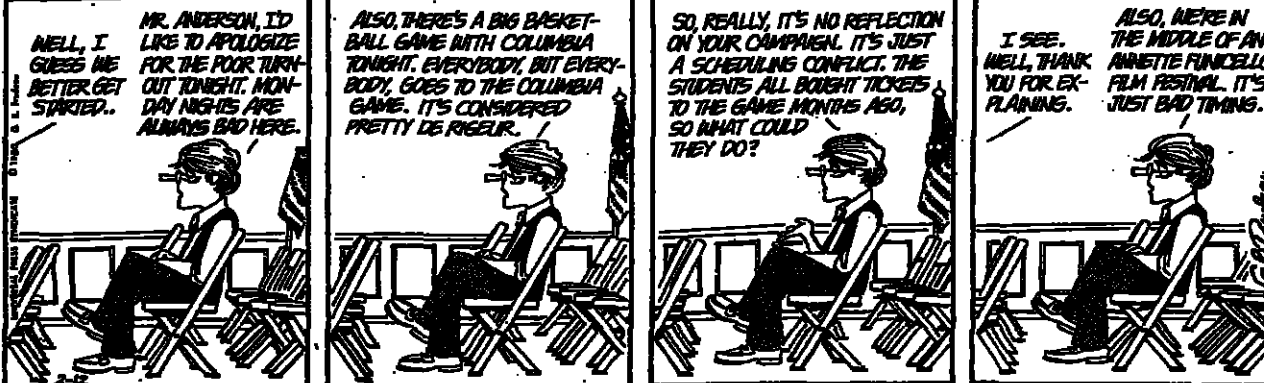
B. C.



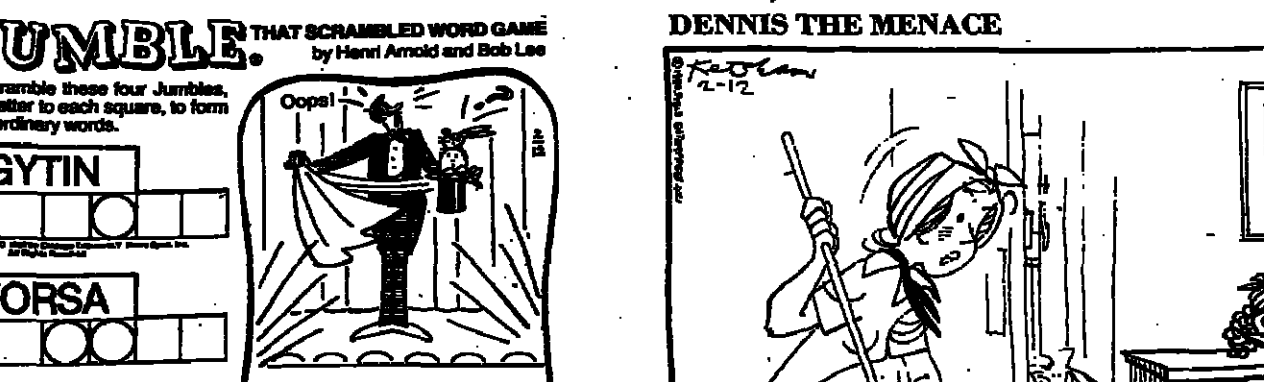
B. C.



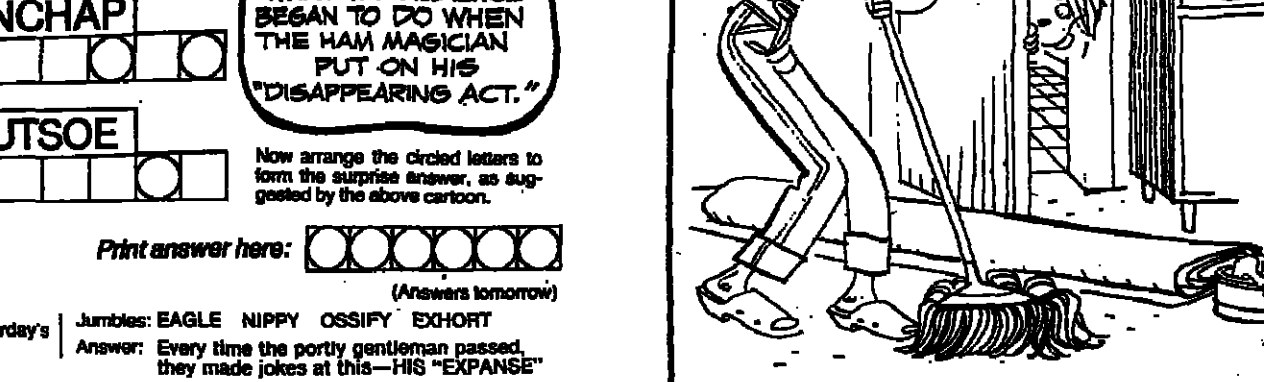
B. C.



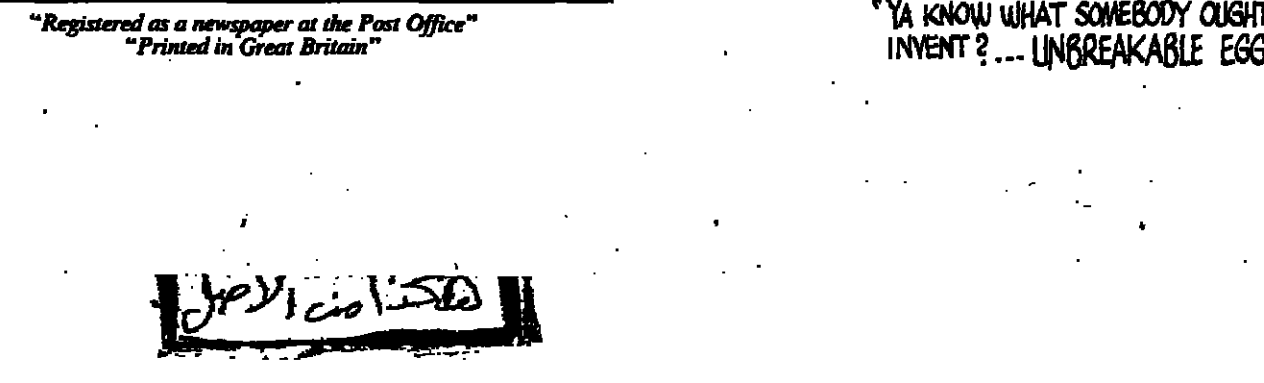
B. C.



B. C.



B. C.



BOOKS

ON LOVING MEN

By Jane Lazarre. Dial Press. 181 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

JANE LAZARRE, whose father was Jewish and a Communist, whose husband is black and self-contained, whose two children are boys, has a passionate affair with a young man named David who may or may not be "the lost brother," the twin of whom Adrienne Rich has written. After six months, David leaves her, and she is shaken. She observes:

"I have never met a woman who experiences sexuality in this depth within a marriage of 10 years or more, no matter how much passion she may feel for her husband, no matter what empathy and precision they have come to know each other's physical needs. It was simply a different order of experience—one that I will never banish from my life so long again."

This raises problems: "I have no idea how to integrate this insight with the demand for loyalty, the need for a binding relationship that must often be based on exclusivity when sexuality is involved, the destructiveness of lying to a person whom you love and live with... and yet the equally intense destruction of allowing him to live with the knowledge that you're involved passionately with someone else. I don't know how to untangle the threads of personal need, obligation to others, self-creation from the dangers of risking all that makes one feel secure, safe..."

Nevertheless, "I only know that for a time my passion felt like the only way I could recognize and reassure some long-buried part of myself, and as such it required a ruthless dedication to my own needs." She will not deny or repress "the shameful hussy" in her, even if being selfish entails "a most dangerous kind of self-love, a kind that involves a reduction of the self to one's aspect, so that at the same moment as I felt enhanced I also felt utterly diminished, as if I had utterly lost the ability to make decisions fed by the broadest considerations of my life."

Autonomy and Intimacy

By the time we get to this point in "On Loving Men," we have spent a lot of time with Lazarre as she thinks about herself and "the links between autonomy and intimacy, between sexuality and power" and "the clash between the personal search for the self and political reality." We have followed her into the "labyrinth," through "many dangerous caverns," as she seeks "to discard the false geographies which were intended only to repress the female spirit and in that sense to deceive." We have met most of the men in her life, and not all of them were creeps.

Her husband, James, is certainly not a creep. Her principal complaint against him is that he won't spill his own beans, won't let the little boy in him cry out, won't speak to her of his vulnerability and doubts. When he should be thinking about his mother, instead he is thinking about the Knicks. I wonder if Lazarre ever thinks about basketball, food, or Afghanistan. James may feel that there isn't enough room in the house for any more vulnerability and doubts.

James may also feel, if he reads "On Loving Men," that his privacy has been invaded, but according to Lazarre, "the private realm has been the realm of women's oppression, and we have been alienated from our own vision of the truth in the name of the patriarchy, making an inexcusable link between oppression and freedom." Thus, "it is neither cavalier nor a question of personal

pathology, this compulsion in women writers, in women in general, to say what has been the unsayable, to write and speak of the joy of masturbation, the incestuous desire, the feeling of submissive abandon or of a paralyzing, dry indifference during sex."

Fine. "On Loving Men" is Lazarre's confession. When she writes of people and places—her father, her children, her friends, the boy she grew up with, a small Southern church—she is very good; she has eyes and ears. When she writes of other writers, such as Virginia Woolf, she is absorbing; she has critical intelligence. But most of the time she is writing about emotions trying to turn them into ideas, and the result is often mush; she is sincere that I wonder if men and women ever laugh together anymore.

What has she learned? That she has learned to tell the truth, to say what she feels, to say what she thinks, that "by a primary commitment to work I abandon my dream," and that "by trying to discover myself I must forgo dignity and pride." What is the truth? She knows now that the inescapable relationship between my consciousness of my own sexuality and my ability to create lies here: Both require an absolute assertion of the self. Meanwhile, she forgives her father, and because she is more optimistic than Adrienne Rich, she is optimistic about the "lost brother."

We have been told before that sexuality is the ground of being, and we will be told so again, not always by feminists. This is a world diminished and the self, like mouth, gobbles it up.

John Leonard is on the staff of the New York Times.

American Tour By Paris Opera Ballet Canceled

NEW YORK (AP) — The Paris Opera Ballet's April-May visit to New York, Washington and Chicago has been canceled by the Metropolitan Opera and Kennedy Center.

There is a dispute between the Paris company's management and its principal dancers, in part about the use of guest dancers and the administration of the company. The Paris company has not been resolved "so as to guarantee that the company will be able to perform here without a disruption," according to a statement made by Anthony M. Mott, executive director of the Kennedy Center.

Bliss and Roger, the chairman of the Kennedy Center, sent a letter to Rolf Liebermann, administrator of the Paris Opera, cancelling the visit.

The trip was to have been by 250 persons, the Paris Opera Ballet's first to America since 1964.

The company was to have danced in New York April 21 to May 3, in Washington May 6 to 18 and in Chicago May 21 to 25, sponsored by the International Dance Festival Inc. of Chicago. Rudolf Nureyev and Peter Schaufuss of the National Ballet of Canada were to have been guest artists.

Violette Verdy, a former principal in the New York City Ballet, now is director of the Paris Opera Ballet. In September she will leave that post to become associate director of the Boston Ballet.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A PRACTICAL problem that arises often in rubber-bridge games, and occasionally in tournament play is this: How should an expert play when facing an inexperienced player, and vice versa?

In borderline situations, it is better for the expert to be the declarer. And if he is to play the hand, a dash of optimism is acceptable. Conversely, a cautious approach is suggested when the novice will be in charge of the play.

In practice, the expert tends to overdo these slight adjustments, and the novice does not adjust at all. A common result is that the expert struggles in three no-trump and emerges with eight tricks when he should have made seven.

Luckily, his inexperienced partner does not notice that he could have played four hearts and made 11 tricks. The expert has distorted the bidding to be the declarer, and has created a disaster.

On the diagrammed deal, the expert in the South seat, had no faith in his novice partner's bidding. So instead of opening with one spade or a two-level action, he plunged with four spades.

The only thing to be said for this weird action is that a slam was unlikely opposite a passed partner. But North could easily have held a singleton spade and length in hearts, in which case the final contract would have been an absurdity.

The dummy produced a real Yarborough—no card above a nine—but it had some value in a spade contract. West led three rounds of diamonds and South ruffed and

cashied the spade ace. He played hearts, ruffing the round in dummy, and reached a moment of truth.

The obvious play was to finesse the spade jack, which would have been a short-term triumph but long-term failure. There was a better play and South found it. He led the last diamond from dummy and ruffed. If East had produced a last diamond, which was not likely, South would have thrown his card away and hoped for a lucky trump position.

As it was, South cashied his clubs and exited with his club king, scoring his K-J of spades at the 10th. Notice the importance of spade eight: If East had held the card, he would have been able to ruff the fourth round of diamonds effectively.

WEST
♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

EAST
♠ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding was: North 1♠, South 4♠, North 5♠, South 6♠. West led the diamond king.

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GYTIN
VORSA
UNCHAP
BUTSOE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

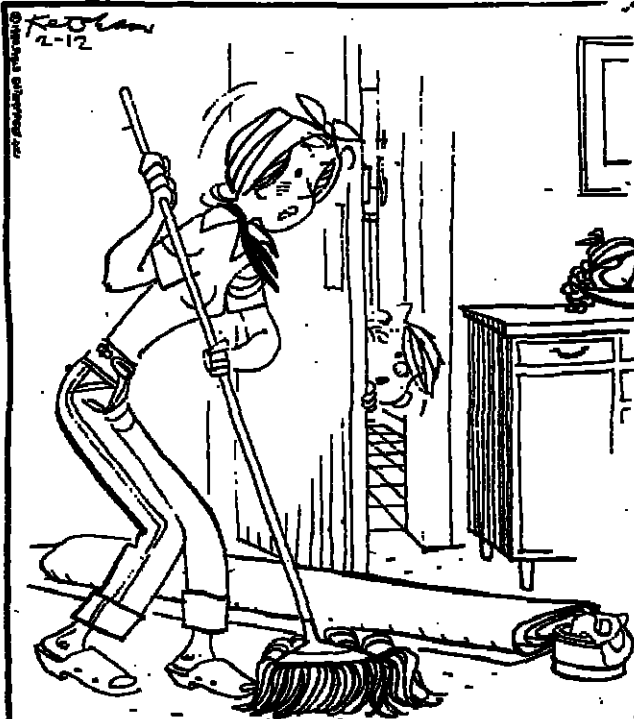
Print answer here:

Yesterday's Jumbles: EAGLE NIPPY OSSIFY EXHORT

Answer: Every time the portly gentleman passed, they made jokes at this—HIS "EXPANSE"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"YA KNOW WHAT SOMEBODY OUGHTA INVENT?... UNBREAKABLE EGGS!"

Return to England

Southampton Buys Keegan

From Agency Dispatches

THAMPTON, England. — Kevin Keegan, the Euro-cup player of the year this and last, ended speculation of his future today when he said he would return to the First Division with Southampton in an 18 transfer.

Keegan, who joined SV Ham-burg from Liverpool for \$1.1 million in 1976, ended his three-year contract with the West German club in June. He attracted the interest of Italian and U.S. clubs.

Today he dispelled rumors that he might be set to join Juventus with his announcement of a move to Southampton, which is in the First Division.

Southampton can't match the money that Juventus, Real Madrid or Barcelona would pay, but Keegan said he will enjoy playing with them.

Keegan, who captained England and scored both goals in last week's 2-0 triumph over Ireland in European Championship competition.

World Cup a Goal

"There's been a lot of speculation about my future, but I want to play for England in the World Cup (in 1982) and I think it best that I play in English football," he said.

Southampton's manager, Lawrie McMenemy, announced the transfer by saying, "It's a bigger day than our Cup Final win in 1976."

Keegan, 29 years old this month, sat beside Hamburg's general manager, Gunter Netzer, and McMenemy as the transfer was made known.

Netzer, clearly disappointed at losing Keegan, said: "I congratulate Southampton on the transfer. I have known Kevin as a friend and a great player and he will give them everything back."

ic Heiden, Enke Capture Titles in Sprint Skating

WAUKEE, Feb. 11 (UPI) — Heiden of the United States and Karin Enke of East Germany won three of four events in sprints of competition to become sprint speed skating cham-pions.

The final competition before week's Olympic Games, Enke, who will be bidding for five medals, won the men's 500- and 1,000-meter races. He actually won the title — his first in succession — because he won a 1,000-meter race Satur-day.

Enke, a new star in international skating, won the 500- and 1,000-meter races Saturday and topped up the title with a victory in a 1,000-meter event yesterday. Poulos-Mueller, the defending champion, won yesterday's 500-meter race and finished second in overall standings. Beth Heiden, Enke's sister — was third.

In the final race, Enke clocked a 19 racing against Heiden, who the second fastest time of 1:11.

Borg a Victor in Grand Slam

CA WEST, Fla., Feb. 11 (AP) — Bjorn Borg, the defending champion, continued his mastery over Gerulaitis here yesterday with a 5-7, 6-1 victory in the final of the Grand Slam of Tennis.

The 23-year-old Swede now has won Gerulaitis in all 16 of their matches.

Borg, who has won this event for four years, defeated Gerulaitis in the semifinals of the man tournament, while Geru-laitis defeated John McEnroe.

The three previous Grand Slams Borg sailed through the tournament almost as easily, beating Connors in the finals all times.

Borg established his dominance in the championship match, won the first eight points and led Gerulaitis only three points to a 4-0 edge. Gerulaitis won the next game when he was with a forehand and baseline. But Gerulaitis gave Borg the set.

The earlier consolation match, Borg defeated Vilas, 8-7, in a tie match.

ean Wins Hawaiian Golf with 2 Late Birdie Putts

NOLULU, Feb. 11 (UPI) — Bean fought off late challenges by Lee Trevino and Ed Delaney and made birdie putts in the final two holes yesterday to win the Hawaiian Open golf tournament by 3 strokes with a score of 266, a tournament record.

Bean was the sixth tour victory for 6-year-old Bean, who started in the final round tied for the lead with George Burns. Bean quickly charged with birdies on the first hole and then it simply became a matter of his holding on for 17, which he sealed with a 35-birdie on No. 18 and an eagle on No. 19 at the Waialae Country Club course.

Bean, playing for the first time, moved within two shots of the birdie on the 14th hole when he birdied the 14th hole bogey at No. 16 prevented him from making it closer. Trevino made a 66, the same score Bean had in the final round, and he finished strokes back at 19-under.

Bean had a 68 to finish another back while Mark Lye, with a 69, and Burns, with a 71, wound up 1, or 17-under-par.

erry Nelson had a 67 to finish at while Tom Watson, who made 980 debut two weeks ago by winning the San Diego Open, shot finish at 273.

Bad Week for Green

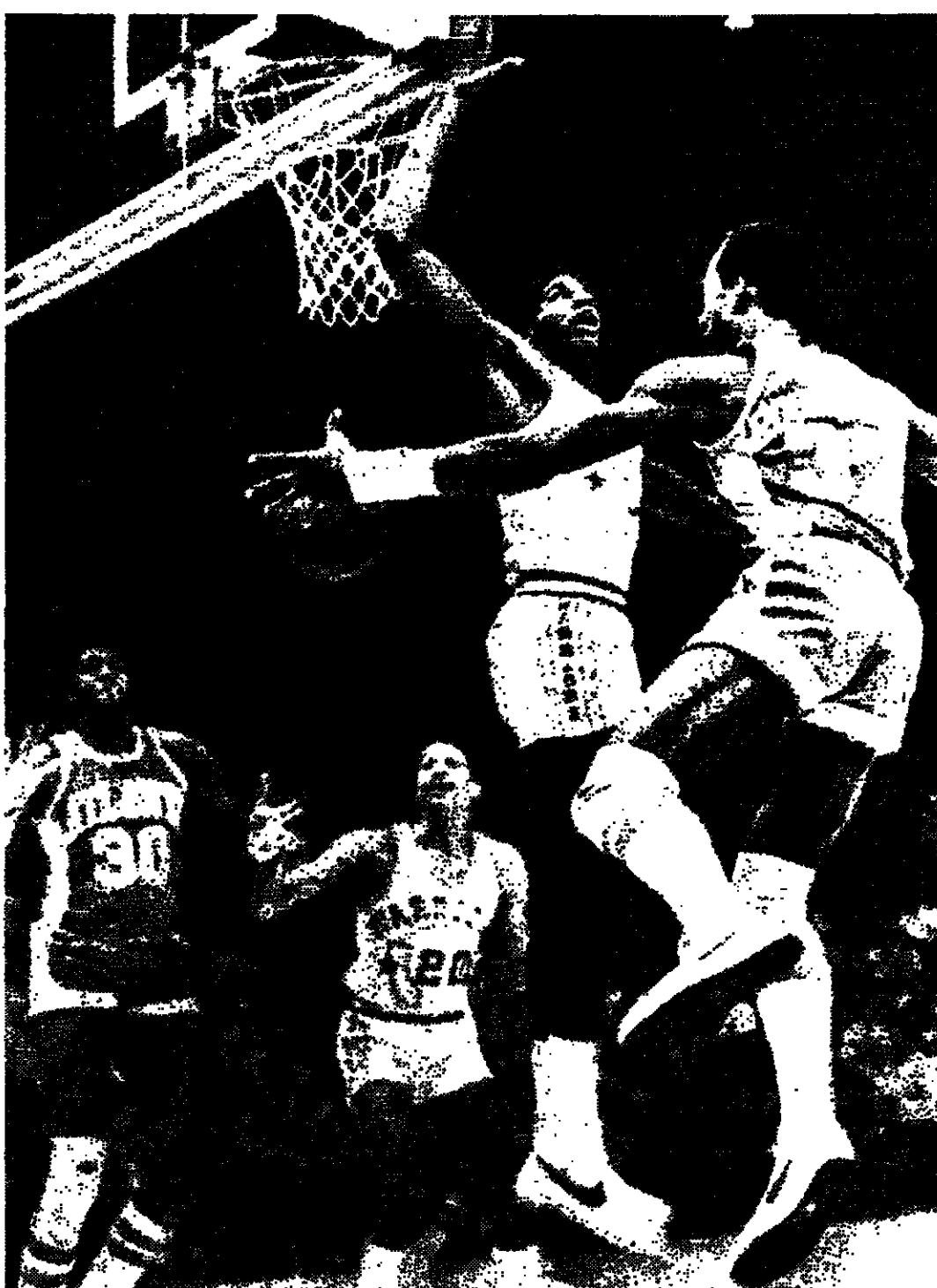
Robert Green set the old Hawaiian Open tournament record — under-par when he won the 79th. This time, Green failed to make the cut.

He birdied all four par-5s yes-

Poulos-Mueller lost a chance at another title with a 1:32.41 in a heat in which her opponent fell. Poulos-Mueller had kept her title hopes alive with the 500-meter victory in 42.25, with Enke second in 42.55.

Heiden was timed in 38.61 seconds to edge teammate Dan Immer-fall in yesterday's 500. His victory in the 1,000 came in a head-to-head duel with Gaetan Boucher of Canada. Heiden had a 1:17.98 clocking and Boucher a 1:19.70.

Heiden's only loss in the two-day meet came Saturday when his teammate, Tom Plant, won a 500-meter event. Boucher was second and Plant third in the overall standings.



Dan Roundfield of the Atlanta Hawks, right, fakes out Robert Parish of the Golden State Warriors and passes instead to Tree Rollins, No. 30, under the basket. The play was frustrated when Phil Smith, No. 20, blocked Rollins' shot in the National Basketball Association game.

Maryland Latest Basketball Victim

Clemson's Home Court Is Its Castle

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT) — With two high first-round choices in the college basketball draft, Red Auerbach, the president and general manager of the Boston Celtics, has been doing more scouting than usual this season. The other day, while watching a doubleheader at Madison Square Garden, Auerbach said: "The surprise of the season is Maryland. They are playing as well as any team in the country."

If Auerbach is little of his scouting at Clemson's Littlejohn Coliseum, he might have said the same thing about the Tigers, who have been invincible at home. They beat North Carolina when it was ranked fourth and sixth in the national poll; Duke when the Blue Devils were rated the top team in the country; and Virginia when it was ranked 12th and 15th.

On Saturday, Maryland brought its 17-3 win-loss record and No. 5 and No. 7 rankings to Clemson, S.C., and suffered a similar fate; the Terps were upset, 90-81, as Clemson claimed its 13th straight home-court victory this season.

College Basketball

Savannah's Results

Duquesne 57, Pittsburgh 44
Marquette 88, Duke 77

Coaches say that the toughest road trip in the Atlantic Coast Conference is the one to Clemson. Visiting teams have to contend with 10,700 basketball-crazed South Carolinians. Teams that have played there think of the arena as Death Valley. Visiting football teams had earlier dubbed Clemson's football stadium Death Valley.

"When we get a rally going here, we know the crowd will keep it going," said 6-foot-10-inch Horace Wayt, who led the Clemson scorers with 28 points. "There is a psychological effect about playing here. It does feel different on the road."

The road is where Clemson has suffered its five losses, including four in conference play, to go with its overall record of 17 victories.

Saturday's loss prevented Maryland from clinching a tie for the regular season conference title and virtually assured itself of a berth in the 40-team National Collegiate tournament. The Terps have a 9-2 conference mark with three games remaining, against Duke, Wake Forest and Virginia. Clemson is in second place with a 7-4 record.

"We played our worst game of the season," said Ernest Graham, a Maryland guard who made only 3 of 12 shots and had a season low of 6 points. "Give them credit, though, they're a great team in here."

Irish Lose at Home

North Carolina State added to the conference's prestige by ending Notre Dame's 15-game home-court winning streak, 63-55. The defeat was the fourth in 20 games for the Irish, ranked in the top 10 in both national polls.

Led by Charles (Hawkeye) Whitney, the Wolfpack shot 75 percent from the field in the second half. Whitney, a 6-5 senior forward, scored 23 points, grabbed 11 rebounds and collected 5 assists and one steal.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
Boston	12	13	78
Philadelphia	10	16	74
New York	10	16	74
Washington	10	16	74
New Jersey	10	16	74
Central Division			
Atlanta	10	16	74
San Antonio	10	16	74
Houston	10	16	74
Indiana	10	16	74
Cleveland	10	16	74
Detroit	10	16	74
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
Kansas City	10	16	74
Minneapolis	10	16	74
Denver	10	16	74
Chicago	10	16	74
Utah	10	16	74
Pacific Division			
Seattle	10	16	74
Los Angeles	10	16	74
Phoenix	10	16	74
San Diego	10	16	74
Golden State	10	16	74

Seattle's Results
Philadelphia 105, Los Angeles 104 (Erving 22, B. Jones 21; Abdul-Jabbar 33, Johnson 21).
Boston 128, Detroit 111 (Bird 24, Archibald 21; Boston 21, Detroit 21).
Phoenix 107, Lander 23.
Winters 21, Davis 27, Westphal 11.
Seattle 122, New Jersey 107 (B. Johnson 23, Wilkins 21; Phoenix 26, New Jersey 21).
Atlanta 98, Golden State 94 (Johnson 27, Roundfield 24; Smith 26, Cooper 20).
Chicago 122, Cleveland 117 (Tatum 23, Sobers 20; K. Carr 22, Robisch 27).
San Antonio 146, Utah 128 (Gervin 35, Slick 30; Carter 27, Frazier 27).
Cincinnati 108, Washington 106 (Birdsong 32, Ford 26; Hayes 27, Umale 10, Grever 18).

scored 23 points, grabbed 11 rebounds and collected 5 assists and one steal.

North Carolina State played man-to-man defense for most of the game and when Whitney was matched with Kelly Tripucka, who scored 17 points, he held the Irish forward to two baskets. The victory gave the Wolfpack a 16-5 record.

Elsewhere among the nation's top teams, Clyde Bradshaw forced a Dayton turnover with 27 seconds left and then scored on a 15-foot shot three seconds later to give undefeated and top-ranked De Paul a 65-63 triumph and its 20th victory.

"It's great that we didn't lose," said Ray Meyer, the De Paul coach, who saw his team fall behind by as many as 16 points in the first half and 9 in the second. "We still got the scare of our lives. It's great because we've never had to play from behind and I didn't know if we had the speed to do it."

Tsiganov, Russian Skier, Fastest in Downhill Drills

WILMINGTON, N.Y., Feb. 11 (UPI) — Valeri Tsiganov, a 19-year-old Russian skier, turned in the best overall performance in training to today for the men's Olympic downhill race.

But the powerful Austrians, Canadians and Swiss remain unimpressed. These top favorites for the race Thursday skied hard most of the way down Whiteface Mountain but eased up at the bottom.

"Why should we all let the others know just how fast we can race this track?" asked Steve Podborski of Canada with a grin.

There were two non-stop practice runs today, with the third and fourth of the mandatory timed training descents scheduled tomorrow.

Tsiganov, only 26th in last season's World Cup downhill standings, was second fastest in the first practice run and fastest in the second, but he seemed to be going all out and was breathing heavily at the finish line.

Anderson Up There

With the favorites concentrating on finding the quickest line down the 3,009-meter track, the U.S. outsiders came through with good practice times.

Karl Anderson was sixth fastest in the first run and fourth in the second and Pete Patterson was 14th and second fastest respectively.

The Austrians got heavily involved in some personal rivalry with Leonard Stock, a reserve who is pushing hard to get on the four-member team. Stock was fastest in the first run, saying, "I went as fast as I could as I know what's at stake."

"Oh well, oh well, we expected Leonard to take a lot of risks," commented Peter Wirsberger.

Wirsberger is a leading contender for a downhill medal along with teammates Harti Weirather, Werner Grissmann and Sepp Walcher.

The Austrians, along with Ken Read, Podborski, Dave Murray and Dave Irwin of Canada, and Peter Mueller and Toni Burger of Switzerland, are the favorites in what is expected to be a wide-open race on artificial snow.

Times in the second run were slower, as the weather warmed and the artificial snow, as hard as concrete in the morning, suffered. The temperature was 5 degrees Fahrenheit at 8 a.m. but rose to 15 by midday.

Some top racers complained that the track could be more challenging.

"It's a lot easier than most of the downhill on the World Cup circuit," said Read. "It's not nearly as challenging as Kitzbuhel, Wengen and other places. And unfortunately, they've taken out the jumps."

Television wanted organizers to keep the jumps, especially one near the bottom, but the International Ski Federation refused and insisted that the track be evened out.

Read said the most difficult parts are the steep drops near the top, called Niagara and Victoria — where there are some sharp turns.

Bobsled Record Run

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 11 (UPI) — Bernhard Gernsmaus, of East Germany wrestled the unofficial track record away from Erich Shaefer, the Swiss world champion, today as the pace grew hotter in practice for the Olympic two-man bobs.

Gernsmaus, with Hans Jurge Gerhardt aboard as brakeman, hurtled down the one-mile Mt. Van Hoevenberg course in 1 minute 25.8 seconds to better Shaefer's practice time record of 1:02.83 yesterday.

Shaefer also posted an improved 1:02.67 and then weighed in with 1:02.58 on his second run today.

Other fast times were posted by Peter Hell of West Germany (1:02.61), Franz Paulweber of Austria (1:02.67), Meinhard Nehmer of East Germany, the Olympic title defender, (1:02.74) and Howard Siler of the United States (1:02.77).

Red Smith

Bring on the Water Dogs

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT) — The Westminster Kennel Club's 104th annual show, the most prestigious pooch pageant in America, turns Madison Square Garden into a clamorous kennel today and tomorrow with 2,769 marleyows representing 137 breeds from affenpinschers to wire-haired pointing griffons.

Prominent among those not included is a shaggy, versatile, lovable fisher with hair in his eyes and webbed feet, called the Portuguese water dog, or Cao de Agua.

Ancestor of the poodle, the Irish spaniel and the Kerry blue terrier, the Portuguese water dog is a strain of impressive antiquity that is not yet included on the American Kennel Club's roster of accredited breeds. This isn't because the AKC considers him unworthy of exchanging sniffs with royalty like Ch. Mariburg's Mary Harman or Ch. Prelude's Echo. It's just that there aren't enough of his kind in the United States and they haven't been in the country long enough to convince the AKC that they're here to stay.

To the Rescue

The Portuguese is an endangered species but not now so endangered as it was in 1968, when Mrs. Herbert H. Miller Jr. brought Renaissance to Al Gharb home to New Canaan, Conn., from the Algarve region of southern Portugal. There were then no more than 20 water dogs left in Portugal and Renaissance, 8 weeks old, was the only one of Portuguese stock in America.

Renaissance was aptly named, because she started a renaissance. In 1969, when she approached marriageable age, the Millers imported Anzolo to Al Gharb, a male. On June 17, 1971, Chenzee whelped a litter of seven puppies, the first in America. At the eighth annual meeting of the Portuguese Water Dog Club of America yesterday, these figures were reported: 326 dogs distributed in 32 states, 29 breeders, 43 litters.

"The 43rd litter," Deyanne Miller said, "was our first all-brown one. The pups were bred by Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. O'Neill in Manhattan, N.Y. We flew the Portuguese flag that day." Colors are often displayed from the Millers' 255-year-old house in New Canaan — the Stars and Stripes, the Union Jack because Mrs. Miller is a British citizen, the Maple Leaf because she grew up in Canada, the green, white and orange of Ireland because of her ancestry and the red and green of Portugal.

Two Choices of Coat

The Portuguese water dog stands some 16 to 22 inches at the withers, weighs 35 to 55 pounds, comes in black or brown sometimes marked with white on the muzzle, chest and forefeet and wears a rough coat of either wavy or curly fur. Some are turned out in the poodle's "lion clip," but most in America are left to be their own shaggy selves. They have been described as a dog of philosophical bent with a jovial disposition.

He is a guard dog, a retriever, a diver and powerful swimmer, a life saver, fisherman and courier. For many generations he was a crew member on Portuguese fishing boats. He dived to retrieve fishing gear or fishermen washed overboard, herded schools of fish into the nets and caught those that escaped. He carried messages from boat to boat.

"He also stood guard," Mrs. Miller said. "We were told about a fishing cooperative on the Algarve coast where all the boats pooled the proceeds of their catch. If you had a good day and caught 12 flats of sardines, and I was sleeping on the deck and caught only 4, you might not be anxious to give me an even share. So you would cover 6 flats with a tarpaulin. When the cabo, an inspector with an official cap and an air of importance, came along, the dog wouldn't let him aboard."

"I think the instinct has survived. Our dogs don't like anybody in a uniform."

"They give the mailman trouble," Herb Miller said. "Sometimes the

fishermen would rent a dog as crew member. His pay was half-a-man's ration of fish. They'd rather eat fish than meat, I think."

"This is Chenzee," Mrs. Miller said, as a big dog entered the room. "The matriarch." Renaissance is 11 going on 12, lively, friendly and self-assured.

The breed is believed to have come from the Kirghiz area of Russia, not far from the Chinese border, where a Turkish people trained the dogs to herd sheep and cattle. A strain passed to the Berbers who joined with Arabs to conquer Spain and Portugal.

Half the ships of the Spanish Armada had Portuguese water dogs to carry messages from ship to ship. When the fleet was destroyed off the Irish coast, the dogs swam ashore and collaborated with local talent in production of the Irish water spaniel. Some Irish dispute this, being Irish.

In the last 50 years or so, radio communication and technological improvements in fishing methods took over the dog's job on boats.

When Herbert and Deyanne Miller went looking for a dog in Portugal, they found fishermen over 60 who remembered the breed warmly, but they found no dogs until they

arrived at the Algarbium Kennels, owned by Senhora Conchita Cinturon de Castello Branco, who was known as the Goddess of the Bullring when she was a torera. They bought Chenzee there.

Putting It Off

Deyanne Miller had bred white poodles. In 1965 her husband read a piece about Portuguese water dogs in The New York Times. "This looks like a poodle but isn't," he said. A kennel in Bedford Hills, N.Y., had some water dogs of English stock but they didn't look like the animal pictured in The Times. The Millers waited until their next visit to Portugal.

Anzolo is Herb Miller's dog and accompanies him to his office in New Jersey. It pleases the master that Anzolo means "fishhook," or, as a verb, "to be hooked." He is.

"This is the smallest water dog I've ever seen," Mrs. Miller said, carrying in a black armful. "Her name is Trovadora de Alvalade, which translates as 'Thunderstorm At Sea With Lightning.' She's 10 years old and has had 50 puppies. She made the Guinness Book of Records by starting with a litter of 9, then having 14, then 15. She retired with a litter of 12."

Nordiques Provide NHL With Respectable Growth

By Parton Keesee

UNIONDALE, N.Y., Feb. 11 (NYT) — The Quebec Nordiques are turning into the best of the National Hockey League's four new expansion teams.

Where optimism and youth were mainly responsible for keeping the Nordiques at a respectable 500 level the first half of the season, talent and hard work were expected to carry them even higher during the last half.

The Nordiques are 3 points better than Hartford and Edmonton and 12 points higher than Winnipeg, the three other clubs that joined the NHL this year following the demise of the World Hockey Association. The Nordiques have been tied with Detroit for 12th place in the overall league standings.

"We had been waiting all year for January," said Jacques Demers, the Nordique coach, "because we thought by then we would have our lineup straightened out and we could start to roll. It looks like we began rolling before that, however,

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE			
Patrick Division			
Philadelphia	27	13	87
N.Y. Rangers	25	19	80
N.Y. Islanders	24	20	78
Detroit	23	21	76
Washington	14	30	57
Smythe Division			
Chicago	23	19	84
St. Louis	22	20	82
Edmonton	17	27	64
Vancouver	16	28	62
Colorado	14	30	58
Winnipeg	14	30	58

WALES CONFERENCE			
Norris Division			
Montreal	30	17	97
Los Angeles	25	22	82
Pittsburgh	19	28	67
Detroit	20	26	76
Hartford	17	31	64
Adams Division			
Buffalo	24	15	74
Boston	23	16	73
Minnesota	20	19	69
Quebec	20	19	69
Toronto	22	17	71

Shrug Says It All

"Our great first half give us some breathing room, though. No one expected us to win as many games as we lost," he said of his club's 17-17 record through 40 games. If we had had a bad first half, the loss of those two guys would have meant goodbye playoffs."

Can the Nordiques keep up the pace? Demers pointed to the schedule, which is a lot tougher than it was during first half since his team has more games against the better clubs — and struggled.

"We'll have to earn it," he said of a playoff berth. "We're a good unit now. We don't give up many goals. We have at least one superstar in Real Cloutier, who is a cinch to score 50 goals."

Daily Dose of Hope

Then Demers talked about the WHA, saying: "I really think everyone underestimated the WHA. We had more good and great players than anyone thought. But it's a pleasure to belong to a top organization like the NHL. It's much more interesting."

Maurice Filion, the club's general manager, can attest to that. "With the World Hockey Association," he said, "it was not just survival on a year-to-year basis, we didn't even know if we were going to exist for the next 24 hours."



Soon after Russian athletes arrived at Lake Placid for the Winter Games, Valeri Tsiganov, right, went out for downhill ski practice. Looking on is Phil Mahre of the United States.

Olympic Schedule

(All Times EST)	
Tuesday, Feb. 12	
1:30 a.m.	Harvorn vs. Czechoslovakia.
1:30 a.m.	Canada vs. Netherlands.
4:30 a.m.	West Germany vs. Romania.
5:00 a.m.	U.S. vs. Sweden.
8:00 a.m.	Poland vs. Finland.
9:30 a.m.	U.S.S.R. vs. Japan.
Wednesday, Feb. 13	
2:30 a.m.	Canada vs. Romania.
7:00 a.m.	U.S.S.R. 1st run, men's and women's.

Transactions

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
PHILADELPHIA 74ERS—Wolwed Al Skinner, guard.

